


  
**FEDERAL REGISTER**  
 OF THE UNITED STATES 1934  
 VOLUME 8 NUMBER 44

*Washington, Thursday, March 4, 1943*

**The President**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 9307**

**AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8384 OF MARCH 29, 1940, PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANNUAL LEAVE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 7 of the act of March 14, 1936, entitled "An Act to provide for vacations to Government employees, and for other purposes" (49 Stat. 1161), as amended by the act of December 17, 1942 (Public Law 806—77th Congress), Executive Order No. 8384 of March 29, 1940,<sup>1</sup> prescribing regulations relating to the annual leave of Government employees is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 1 (f) of the said Executive order is amended to read as follows:

"Accumulated leave" means the unused annual leave not exceeding sixty days, or not exceeding ninety days in case unused annual leave has accumulated during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, is included, which has accrued during years prior to the current year in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of these Regulations."

2. Section 2 of the said Executive order is amended to read as follows:

"(a). Permanent employees who have been employed continuously for one year or more and who do not contemplate leaving the service during the current calendar year shall be entitled to current annual leave with pay at any time during such calendar year not in excess of twenty-six days.

"(b). In addition to current annual leave, employees may be granted accumulated leave in accordance with the following subsections.

"(c). That part of any current annual leave which is not used by an employee in any calendar year shall be accumulated and be available for succeeding years to the extent that it does not exceed sixty days.

"(d). Upon the accumulation of the sixty days of leave provided for in the preceding subsection, employees may accumulate not to exceed thirty additional days of leave during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939. Such additional accumulation shall not exceed fifteen days in any calendar year and shall apply only to annual leave which has accrued after September 8, 1939, and has not been used. Such additional leave as may be accumulated by the employee under this subsection shall continue to be available to the employee after the emergency shall have ceased to exist. Departments and agencies having employees subject to the annual leave regulations prescribed by the said Executive Order No. 8384, as herein amended, shall take such steps as may be necessary to adjust the leave records of such employees retroactively so as to make this subsection effective as of September 8, 1939."

This order shall be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
March 3, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3361; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
11:22 a. m.]

**Regulations**

**TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION**

**Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board**  
[Regulations, Serial No. 263]

**MILITARY CONTACT FLIGHTS**

**ORDER EXTENDING EXPIRATION DATE FOR WAIVER OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS**

Extending the expiration date for waiver of certain requirements concerning contact flight above 3,500 feet on civil airways by military aircraft from February 26, 1943, to April 26, 1943.

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 26th day of February, 1943.

Effective February 26, 1943, Special Regulation Serial Number 252 is amended by striking the words "Febru-

(Continued on next page)

**CONTENTS**

**THE PRESIDENT**

<b>EXECUTIVE ORDER:</b>	<b>Page</b>
Annual leave of government employees	2697

**REGULATIONS AND NOTICES**

<b>BITUMINOUS COAL DIVISION:</b>	
District 15, minimum price schedule amended	2698
Hearings, etc.:	
District Board 1	2741
District Board 11	2742
Farmers Elevator Service Co.	
Miners' Coal Distributing Co., et al.	2743
Reed Coal Mining Co.	2743
Southwestern Illinois Coal Corp.	2741
Wyatt, H. L., and Bill Keys.	2741

**CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD:**

Certain military contact flights; waiver of certain requirements	2697
Domestic air carriers; uniform system of accounts	2698

**OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION:**  
Adjustments, exceptions, suspension orders:

Budd Wheel Co.	2744
Chatham Mfg. Co.	2722
Dow Chemical Co.	2717
Electric Corp. of America	2744
Jewett Associates	2744
McKesson and Robbins, Inc.	2717
Nelson Cement Stone Co.	2745
Schreck, Emanuel	2744
Bakery products, certain:	
(MPR 319, Am. 1)	2719
(MPR 319, Am. 2)	2720
Bituminous coal (MPR 120, Am. 36)	2713
Coffee rationing (R. O. 12, Am. 23)	2721
Distilled spirits, domestic (MPR 193, Am. 5)	2716
Foundry products, nonferrous (Rev. MPR 125, Am. 2)	2721
Fuel oil rationing (R. O. 11, Am. 44)	2720
Gasoline rationing (R. O. 5C, Am. 28)	2720
Heating stoves; rationing (R. O. 9, Am. 3)	2722

(Continued on next page)

2697



Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following legal holidays by the Division of the Federal Register, The National Archives, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee, approved by the President.

The Administrative Committee consists of the Archivist or Acting Archivist, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Public Printer or Acting Public Printer.

The daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for \$1.25 per month or \$12.50 per year, payable in advance. The charge for single copies (minimum, 10¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit money order for subscription or single copies payable to the Superintendent of Documents directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Telephone information: District 0525.

#### CONTENTS—Continued

<b>OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—</b>	
Continued.	Page
Syrups and molasses, certain:	
(MPR 291, Am. 1)	2713
(MPR 291, Am. 2)	2714
(MPR 291, Am. 3)	2715
Tires, tubes, recapping and cam-elback; rationing (R. O. 1A, Am. 15)	2719
Whiskeys, imported; New York metropolitan area (Supp. Reg. 14, Am. 115)	2718
<b>PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR:</b>	
Petroleum production operations	2723
<b>PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISION:</b>	
Minimum wage determinations:	
Handkerchief industry	2743
Seamless hosiery industry	2743
<b>WAR DEPARTMENT:</b>	
Air raid protection regulations:	
First Service Command; New England	2727
Fourth Service Command; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, etc.	2737
Military District of Washington, D. C.	2723
Second Service Command; New York, New Jersey and Delaware	2730
Third Service Command; Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia	2734
<b>WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:</b>	
Automotive vehicles; rationing by Federal agencies (M-216-a)	2710
Caskets, shipping cases and burial vaults (L-64)	2707
Cast iron, pipe fittings, etc. (L-42, Schedule II)	2701

#### CONTENTS—Continued

<b>OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—</b>	
Continued.	Page
Furniture (L-260)	2712
Petroleum material conservation (M-68-c)	2699
Stop construction order amended, project at Chicago, Ill.	2745
<b>WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION:</b>	
Private carriage of dry cargoes; uniform voyage charter	2723

ary 26, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "April 26, 1943."

(52 Stat. 984, 1007; 49 U.S.C. 425, 551)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRED A. TOOMBS,  
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3368; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
11:43 a. m.]

[Orders, Serial No. 2158]

#### PART 202—ACCOUNTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

##### UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR DOMESTIC AIR CARRIERS

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its offices in Washington, D. C. on the 18th day of February, 1943.

The Board acting pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 205 (a), 407 (a) and 407 (d) thereof, and finding its action necessary to carry out the provisions of said Act, and to exercise its powers and perform its duties thereunder;

*It is ordered,* That the Uniform System of Accounts for Domestic Air Carriers (CAB Form 2780 Manual), as amended, be and the same is further amended as set forth in Amendment No. 5 attached hereto.<sup>1</sup>

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRED A. TOOMBS,  
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3369; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
11:47 a. m.]

#### TITLE 30—MINERAL RESOURCES

##### Chapter III—Bituminous Coal Division [Dockets No. A-56 and No. A-59]

##### PART 335—MINIMUM PRICE SCHEDULE, DISTRICT NO. 15

##### ORDER AMENDING AND CLARIFYING MEMORANDUM OPINION, ETC.

Order amending and clarifying the memorandum opinion and order of the Acting Director dated August 4, 1942 in the matter of the petition of District Board 15, praying for changes in the schedule of effective minimum prices for District 15, for all shipments except truck, by amending (1) price instruction 11 (d) and (2) the special price

<sup>1</sup> Filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

instruction appearing in the schedule of delivered differentials, page 12 of the schedule, and in the matter of the petition of District Board No. 15, requesting modification of the schedule of effective minimum prices for District No. 15, for all shipments except truck, by amending the effective minimum prices for code members in District No. 15 on shipments of off line railroad locomotive fuel to the Chicago and Great Western Railroad and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

The memorandum opinion and order of the Acting Director entered in the above entitled matters on August 4, 1942, (7 F.R. 6065) inter alia, at page 6067, modified price instruction (11) (iv) as set forth in § 335.1 (*Price instructions and exceptions*—(a) *Price instructions*) to read as follows:

The maintenance of the delivered differentials as provided above shall be subject to the limitation that the maximum reduction of the schedule price shall not exceed 60 cents. *Provided*, That only those mines in the various production groups for which f. o. b. mine prices are listed into a given market area shall be permitted any absorption privileges. Those production groups not having listed f. o. b. mine prices into a specifically named market area shall be considered "unpriced coals".

The foregoing price instruction, as modified, has occasioned some confusion regarding the application of minimum prices upon coals produced in production groups other than Production Group 3 in District No. 15 for shipment by rail to destinations in certain market areas in the State of Iowa. In § 335.7 (*General prices; domestic, commercial and industrial coal schedule*), minimum prices are listed for coals, in the various size groups, for shipment by rail from mines in Production Group No. 3, to destinations in Market Areas 47 to 50, 53 to 55, 57, 59, 63 to 66, and 68. The special price instruction set forth at the top of page 34, said schedule reads as follows:

The prices below are based on the lowest published freight origin group rate from Production Group No. 3. To certain indicated destinations to which there are no published freight origin group rates from Production Group No. 3, prices are based on the lowest published freight origin group rate from Production Group No. 2. Mines in other production groups may adjust these f. o. b. mine prices in accordance with the schedule of delivered differentials shown in § 335.6. For f. o. b. mine prices to all other destinations in these Market Areas, see last table in this section.

A similar price instruction set forth at the top of the last table in § 335.7, states with respect to the minimum prices listed in that table that:

These prices are based on the lowest published freight origin group rate from Production Group No. 3. Mines in other Production Groups may adjust these f. o. b. mine prices in accordance with the schedule of delivered differentials shown in § 335.6.

Since the minimum prices listed in the last two tables in § 335.7 apply only upon shipments of coals originating in Production Group 3, and in some few instances Production Group 2, the minimum prices for mines in other produc-

tion groups have heretofore been computed in accordance with the schedule of delivered differentials shown in § 335.6, as authorized by the special price instructions set forth above. However, in view of the wording of price instruction (11) (iv), as modified by the order entered in Docket Nos. A-56 and A-59 on August 4, 1942 (7 F.R. 6065), the question has arisen as to whether or not mines in production groups, other than Production Group No. 3, in District No. 15, in the absence of listed f. o. b. mine prices into specifically named market areas in the State of Iowa, may continue to compute minimum prices pursuant to the authority granted in the special price instructions.

The modification of price instruction (11) (iv) in § 335.1, effected by the order entered in Docket Nos. A-56 and A-59, on August 4, 1942, was in no way intended to limit or restrict the computation of minimum prices for the coals of mines in production groups other than Production Group No. 3, when for shipment by rail to destinations in the State of Iowa. No reference is made in the above-mentioned order to the special price instructions appearing at the top of the last two tables in § 335.7. Nor are such price instructions in any way terminated or modified by that order. However, in view of the possibilities of misinterpretations thereof in the application of minimum prices to District 15 coals, it is deemed advisable to amend and clarify the above-mentioned order to specifically exclude from the provisional portion of price instruction (11) (iv), as modified, shipments of coal moving by rail from production groups in District No. 15 to destinations in Market Areas 47 to 50, 53 to 55, 57, 59, 63 to 66, and 68 in the State of Iowa.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, That the memorandum opinion and order of the Acting Director, entered in the above-mentioned matters on August 4, 1942 (7 F.R. 6065), be, and the same hereby is, amended by the insertion of the following paragraph and accompanying footnote, in lieu of the paragraph designated (3) set forth on page 6067 of said FEDERAL REGISTER:

The maintenance of the delivered differentials as provided above shall be subject to the limitation that the maximum reduction of the schedule price shall not exceed 60 cents: *Provided*: That only those mines in the various production groups for which f. o. b. mine prices are listed into a given market area shall be permitted any absorption privileges. Those production groups not having listed f. o. b. mine prices into a specifically named market area shall be considered "unpriced coals".

Dated: March 1, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3337; Filed, March 1, 1943;  
1:17 p. m.]

<sup>1</sup>This proviso does not apply in connection with coals shipped by rail from mines in those production groups in District No. 15, not having listed f. o. b. mine prices to Market Areas 47 to 50, 53 to 55, 57, 59, 63 to 66, and 68 in the State of Iowa.

## TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

### Chapter IX—War Production Board

#### Subchapter B—Director General for Operations

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this subchapter issued under P.D. Reg. 1 as amended, 6 F.R. 6880; W.P.B. Reg. 1; 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.

#### PART 1047—PETROLEUM MATERIAL CONSERVATION

[Conservation Order M-68-c as Amended  
March 3, 1943]

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared a "state of war between the United States and the Imperial Japanese Government," and has further adopted joint resolutions "declaring that a state of war exists between" the Government of Germany and the Government of Italy "and the Government and people of the United States"; and

Whereas the prosecution of this war requires the immediate increased use in emergency activities of vast quantities of steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber, and other critical materials; and

Whereas, it is imperative, in the public interest and to prosecute the war effort, to conserve the supply of such materials and direct the distribution thereof into vital emergency operations; and

Whereas, conservation of material by means of the restrictions hereinafter ordered on the use of such material in the marketing of petroleum is necessary in order to maintain the distribution of petroleum and petroleum products to the military and naval forces and to certain essential defense facilities;

Now, therefore, it is ordered, That:

##### § 1047.4 Conservation Order M-68-c—

(a) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the applicable provisions of any priorities regulation issued by the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust corporation, governmental corporation or agency or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(2) "Marketing" means the operation of all facilities (other than petroleum terminal or terminal storage facilities or marine, rail, pipeline or truck facilities used to transport petroleum) for distributing or dispensing petroleum (excluding natural gas), including without limitation the operation of service stations, substations, bulk plants, warehouses, wholesale depots, or facilities operated by "consumer accounts".

(3) "Petroleum" means petroleum, petroleum products, and associated hydrocarbons including but not limited to natural gas.

(4) "Material" means any commodity, equipment, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind.

(5) "Structure" means any building, physical construction or portion thereof, used in marketing, but not including equipment used therein.

(6) "Equipment" means dispensing pumps and storage tanks (including skid

tanks) having a capacity of more than 65 gallons used in marketing.

(7) "Advertising material" means any material (other than non-metallic material) used for such display or advertising purposes as are incident to marketing.

(8) Subject to subparagraph (10), "maintenance" means the upkeep of a structure or equipment in a sound working condition with a minimum expenditure of material.

(9) Subject to subparagraph (10), "repair" means the restoration of a structure or equipment to a sound working condition when such structure or equipment has been rendered unsafe or unfit for further service by wear and tear, damage, destruction or failure of parts or similar causes.

(10) The terms "maintenance" and "repair" do not include any of the following:

(i) The replacement of an item or part thereof where such replacement is carried on the books as a fixed asset;

(ii) The use of material for the improvement of a structure or equipment through the replacement of material in the existing installation, unless the item or part thereof which is replaced is beyond economic repair or has been rendered unusable by fire or other hazard or natural cause;

(iii) The use of material for additions to or expansion of a structure or equipment;

(iv) The use of material for a purpose which could not properly be charged on the books to "maintenance", "repair", or the equivalent in the established method of bookkeeping.

(11) "Farm" means any plot of land at least 10 acres of which are used for agricultural purposes for profit.

(12) "Supplier" means any person, other than an ultimate consumer, supplying petroleum directly or indirectly.

(c) *Conservation of material used in marketing.* Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (d) hereof, no person shall construct, reconstruct, expand or remodel any structure or install equipment or advertising material, and no person shall construct, equip or locate any tank truck or trailer where such tank truck or trailer is used or is to be used to deliver petroleum into the fuel supply tanks of passenger motor vehicles. Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (d) hereof, no person shall deliver or otherwise supply, or cause to be delivered or otherwise supplied, any material which he knows, or has reason to believe, is intended for such uses.

(d) *Exceptions.* The provisions of paragraph (c) hereof, shall not apply in the following instances:

(1) To any case where material is to be used by a person for the maintenance or repair of any structure or equipment.

(2) To any case where actual physical work of construction, reconstruction, expansion, or remodeling of any structure or the installation of equipment or advertising material had commenced prior to January 14, 1942: *Provided*, That such work of construction, reconstruction, expansion, remodeling, or installation must

## FEDERAL REGISTER, Thursday, March 4, 1943

then have been scheduled for completion and be actually completed on or before May 15, 1942.

(3) To any case where a structure or equipment is to be used exclusively for the official requirements of the armed forces of the United States.

(4) To any case where advertising material which was completely fabricated, but not necessarily assembled, on or before March 30, 1942, is to be installed.

(5) To any case where there occurs a transfer of title to or rights in any structure or equipment, which transfer does not involve the construction, reconstruction, expansion, or remodeling of such structure or the installation of equipment.

(6) To any case where equipment is to be installed as a replacement of equipment the repair of which cannot be effected on the premises: *Provided*, That: (i) in the case of storage tanks having a capacity of more than 65 gallons, the capacity of the tank which is to be installed does not exceed the capacity of the tank which is to be replaced; (ii) in the case of dispensing pumps, the pump which is to be installed is of the same type and design as the pump which is to be replaced.

(7) To any case (i) where any used dispensing pump is to be installed as a replacement of a dispensing pump which was manufactured not less than nine years prior to the date of such installation and which is beyond economic repair; (ii) where any dispensing pump, which was not removed from the stock of the manufacturer of such pump subsequent to November 1, 1942, is to be installed as a "drum" or "barrel" pump as these terms are known to the trade; (iii) where any used dispensing pump is to be installed at any location from which such dispensing pump had been previously removed for safekeeping or is to be installed as a replacement of a pump of the same type and design which had been removed from such location for safekeeping: *Provided*, That any person installing a dispensing pump pursuant to this subparagraph shall keep a record showing the date and location of the removal, the type and design of the pump removed, the date of the new installation and the type and design of the newly installed pump.

(8) To any case where equipment is to be installed to distribute petroleum to machinery or vehicles used directly in physical construction work on any project having a project rating higher than A-2: *Provided*, That such equipment shall be withdrawn from the location of the project upon the completion thereof and shall thereafter be subject to the provisions of this order.

(9) To any case where equipment is to be installed (i) to contain, distribute or dispense fuel oil classified as grade No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 (including Bunker "C" fuel oil, kerosene, range oil, or gas oils) to stationary consuming facilities: *Provided*, That such equipment is not installed at any structure for use in carrying out marketing functions regularly performed by a service station, substation, bulk plant, warehouse, or wholesale

depot; or (ii) to contain, distribute or dispense butane, propane, propylene, butene or any combination or dilution thereof commonly known as liquefied petroleum gas.

(10) To any case where used equipment which was completely fabricated on or before January 14, 1942 is to be installed on a farm and is used exclusively to dispense petroleum to machinery or vehicles used directly in operations on such farm: *Provided*, (i) That no supplier shall have any interest, legal or equitable, in such equipment and that no restrictions, other than those required by law, are imposed directly or indirectly on the use of such equipment by oral or written contract, agreement, understanding or by any means or device whatsoever whereby the use of such equipment is limited to the dispensing of petroleum of any supplier or suppliers; and (ii) That any person for whom such equipment is installed shall return any drums (of not less than 42 gallons capacity used for containing petroleum on such farm) owned by a supplier to such supplier and shall offer any other drums (of not less than 42 gallons capacity used for containing petroleum on such farm) for sale to suppliers at a price not exceeding the maximum price prescribed for such drums by the Office of Price Administration.

(11) To any case where the Director General for Operations has determined that the construction, reconstruction, expansion or remodeling of any structure, the installation of equipment or advertising material, or the equipping or locating of any tank truck or trailer is necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the war effort. Application for such a determination shall be made by letter and filed with the District Director of Marketing, Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War at:

(i) 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, if the material is to be used in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida, or the District of Columbia.

(ii) Suite 1336, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, if the material is to be used in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, or North Dakota.

(iii) 245 Mellie Esperson Building, Houston, Texas, if the material is to be used in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, or New Mexico.

(iv) 320 First National Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, if the material is to be used in the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah or Idaho.

(v) 855 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, California, if the material is to be used in the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, or Washington, or the Territories of Alaska or Hawaii.

Information to be submitted in such application shall be in accordance with

OPC Form PD-215 (Revised), issued by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.

(e) *Required certification.* Any person, acquiring any material for use in the construction, reconstruction, expansion, or remodeling of any structure or any equipment or advertising material for installation purposes, shall endorse on all copies of each purchase order or contract for such material which are placed with any person, a statement in the following form signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 7 (§ 944.27) by an official duly authorized for such purpose:

The material which is ordered in this purchase order (or contract) is to be used in conformity with the provisions of Conservation Order No. M-68-c, as amended, with the terms of which order the undersigned is familiar.

Name of person  
By \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of duly authorized official

Such endorsement shall constitute a representation to the War Production Board and the person with whom the purchase order or contract is placed that the material obtained under such purchase order or contract will be used in accordance with the provisions of this order. Such person shall be entitled to rely on such representation unless he knows or has reason to believe it to be false. No person shall, in the absence of such endorsement, deliver or otherwise supply, or cause to be delivered or otherwise supplied, any material which he knows, or has reason to believe, is intended for uses restricted by paragraph (c) of this order.

(f) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who wilfully furnishes false information to any Department or agency of the United States in connection with this order is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance by the Director General for Operations.

(g) *Revocation or amendment.* This order may be revoked or amended at any time as to any person. In the event of revocation, deliveries shall be made in accordance with the provisions of any applicable preference rating order without further restrictions, unless such deliveries have been specifically restricted.

(h) The provisions of this order shall be applicable to deliveries of material by any person located in the United States, its territories and possessions to any other person located in the United States, its territories and possessions, but not elsewhere. The provisions of this paragraph supersede Interpretation No. 1 of this order, issued February 7, 1942.

(i) *Administration of order.* The Petroleum Administrator for War or the Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War may extend, amend, modify or

revoke Conservation Order M-68-c  
(\$ 1047.4), as such order may have been  
amended from time to time; and may  
take such measures with respect to any  
exception to such order as he may deem  
necessary or appropriate; and may take  
such measures as he may deem neces-  
sary or appropriate with respect to any  
violation accrued or incurred under such  
order.

Issued this 3d day of March 1943.

CURTIS E. CALDER,  
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3365; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
11:33 a. m.]

PART 1076—PLUMBING AND HEATING  
SIMPLIFICATION

[Schedule II to Limitation Order L-42, as Amended March 3, 1943]

**GREY CAST IRON, MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS  
AND BRONZE PIPE FITTINGS—SIMPLIFICATION**

**§ 1076.3 Schedule II to Limitation Order L-42—(a) Definitions.** For the purposes of this schedule:

(1) "Producer" means any person who manufactures, processes or fabricates pipe fittings.

(2) "Pipe fitting" means any threaded or flanged pipe fitting made from grey cast iron, malleable iron, brass or bronze, except:

(i) Those known as hydraulic or high pressure pipe fittings:

(ii) Those known as cast or forged steel fittings: or

(iii) Those known as brazed or soldered brass or bronze fittings, whether screwed or flanged at any outlet.

(b) *Simplified practices.* Pursuant to Limitation Order No. L-42 the sizes and types set forth in the Appendix hereto are hereby established for grey cast iron, malleable iron and brass or bronze pipe fittings.

(c) *Effective date of simplified practices; exceptions.* On and after March 1, 1942, no grey cast iron, malleable iron or brass or bronze pipe fittings which do not conform to the sizes and standards established by paragraph (b) hereof (and set forth in the Appendix hereto) shall be produced or delivered by any producer or accepted by any person from any such producer, except with the express permission of the Director General for Operations: *Provided, however,* That the foregoing shall not prohibit the delivery by any producer of such pipe fittings as were in his stock in finished form on March 1, 1942 or which had, on said date, been cast, machined or otherwise processed in such manner that their manufacture in conformity with this Schedule would be impractical, nor the receipt of such pipe fittings from such producer: *Provided further,* That the foregoing restrictions shall not apply to any grey cast iron, malleable iron and brass and bronze pipe fittings produced under specific contract or subcontract for use as part of the equipment of vessels other than pleasure craft or of air craft.

(d) Records covering excepted pipe fittings. Each producer shall retain in his files records showing his inventory of excepted pipe fittings (by types and sizes) as of March 1, 1942, and such records shall be kept readily available and open to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

Issued this 3d day of March 1943.

**CURTIS E. CALDER,**

*Director General for Operations.*

**APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE II, LIMITATION  
ORDER L-42, PLUMBING AND HEATING  
DEPARTMENT, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD**

**NOTE: (1) Abbreviations.** SWP stands for steam working pressure; WWP, for water working pressure.

(2) Sizes. The fittings listed herein are designated by the nominal pipe size of the

pipe with which the fittings are intended to be used. All dimensions are in inches. Reducing tees, three-way reducing elbows, and reducing Y branches, are designated by size in the following order: (1) largest size on the run, (2) opposite size, (3) size of outlet or inlet. Reducing double Y branches are designated by (1) size of run openings, and (2) size of inlets. The last size given for circulating boiler fittings is the inside opening of the boiler end of the fitting. In the case of fittings with side outlets the size of the outlet is given last. The second dimension given for flanges is the outside diameter of the flange.

(3) *Threads.* All fittings have right hand threads, except where otherwise specified.

(4) *Column Markings.* Where columnar spaces are provided, an X in the applicable box indicates that the size specified in the heading is to be retained.

TABLE 1. GREY CAST IRON PIPE FITTINGS—STRAIGHT  
 For reducing and other fittings identified by two or more dimensions see table 2

TABLE 2. GREY CAST IRON PIPE FITTINGS—REDUCING, ETC.

Screwed, 125 lb SWP. Standard	90° reducing elbows
Right hand	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 x 2
1 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1	3 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 x 3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1	4 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 x 2
2 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 x 4
2 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 x 3
2 x 1	5 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 x 5
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	6 x 4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 x 3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 x 6

Pitched

## Reducing tees

TABLE 2. GREY CAST IRON PIPE FITTINGS—REDUCING, ETC.—Continued

Reducing tees—Continued
4 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4
4 x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4
4 x 1 x 4
3 x 3 x 4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x
2 x 2 x 4
5 x 5 x 4
5 x 5 x 3
5 x 5 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 x 5 x 2
5 x 5 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 x 5 x 1
5 x 4 x 5
5 x 4 x 4
5 x 2 x 5
4 x 4 x 5
6 x 6 x 5
6 x 6 x 4
6 x 6 x 3
6 x 6 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 x 6 x 2
6 x 6 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 x 6 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 x 6 x 1
6 x 5 x 5
6 x 5 x 4
6 x 5 x 3
6 x 5 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 x 5 x 2
6 x 4 x 6
6 x 4 x 5
6 x 4 x 4
6 x 3 x 6
6 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6
6 x 2 x 6

Re

Close pattern, right hand		Open	
Siz.	Center to center	Right hand	
		Siz.	Center to center
1½	1⅓	¾	
¾	1½	1	
1	1½	1¼	
1¼	2¼	1½	
1½	2½	2	
2	3½	2½	
		3	

Screwed flanges and blind flanges	
1 x 4½	6 x 11
1½ x 4½	8 x 13½
1½ x 5	10 x 16
2 x 6	12 x 19
2½ x 7	14 x 21
3 x 7½	16 x 23½
3½ x 8½	18 x 25
4 x 9	20 x 27½
5 x 10	24 x 32

Reducing screwed flanges	
1 x 5	3 x 10
1 x 6	4 x 10
1½ x 6	2 x 11
1½ x 6	2½ x 11
1½ x 7	3 x 11
2 x 7	4 x 11
1½ x 7½	5 x 11
2 x 7½	3 x 13½
2½ x 7½	4 x 13½
3 x 8½	5 x 13½
1¾ x 9	6 x 13½
2 x 9	6 x 16
2½ x 9	8 x 16
3 x 9	8 x 19
3½ x 9	10 x 19

---

— 1 —

Reducing tees
$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$
$1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{4}$
$1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$
$2 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{4}$
$2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$
$2 \times 2 \times 1$
$2 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{4}$

Screwed flanges and blind flanges	
1½ x 6½	5 x 11
2 x 6½	6 x 12½
2½ x 7½	8 x 15
3 x 8½	10 x 17½
3½ x 9	12 x 20½
4 x 10	

TABLE 2. GREY CAST IRON PIPE FITTINGS—REDUCING, ETC.—Continued

Reducing tees—Continued	
5 x 5 x 6	8 x 8 x 5
4 x 4 x 6	8 x 8 x 4
8 x 8 x 6	6 x 6 x 8
Reducers—concentric	
5/8 x 3/8	3 x 2 1/4
1 x 3/4	3 x 2
1 x 1 1/2	4 x 3
1 1/4 x 1	4 x 2 1/2
1 1/2 x 1 1/4	4 x 2
2 x 1 1/2	5 x 4
2 x 1 1/4	6 x 5
2 x 1	6 x 4
2 1/2 x 2	8 x 6

bends		Wide pattern, right hand	
pattern			
Right and left			
Size	Center to center	Size	Center to center
1		2½	1
1¼		3	1
1½		3½	1¼
			1¾
			1½
			1¾
			2

Screwed, 250 lb SWP. Short Pattern—Continued
Reducing screwed flanges
$2 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$
$4 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ $5 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ 3 x 10 4 x 11	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ 6 x 15
---	---

Screwed Drainage Fittings	
90° reducing elbows	
1½ x 1¼	2 x 1½
Three-way reducing elbows	
1¼ x 1¾ x 1½	1½ x 1¾ x 2
Reducing tees	
1¾ x 1¾ x 1¾ 2 x 2 x 1½	3 x 3 x 2 3 x 3 x 1½

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \times 4 \times 3 \\ 4 \times 4 \times 2 \end{array}$$

90° reducing Y branches, tee pattern	
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
$2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	$4 \times 4 \times 3$
$2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$4 \times 4 \times 2$
$2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	$4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
$2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	$5 \times 5 \times 4$
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	$6 \times 6 \times 5$
$3 \times 3 \times 2$	$6 \times 6 \times 4$

90° reducing Y branches, long turn, tee pattern	
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \times 3 \times 2$
$2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
$2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$4 \times 4 \times 3$
$2 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$	$4 \times 4 \times 2$
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	$4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
$3 \times 3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	



## FEDERAL REGISTER, Thursday, March 4, 1943

TABLE 3. MALLEABLE IRON PIPE FITTINGS—STRAIGHT  
 [For reducing and other fittings identified by two or more dimensions see table 4]

Kind	Nominal pipe size																	
	1/8	1/4	5/8	1/2	5/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	5	6	8	10	12
<b>FITTINGS</b>																		
150 lb SWP, standard, banded:																		
90° elbows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90° street elbows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45° elbows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45° street elbows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Service tees	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crosses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45° Y bends	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Couplings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Couplings, right and left	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Caps	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
150 lb SWP, standard, plain:																		
90° elbows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Side outlet elbows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Four-way tees	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Couplings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Caps	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Extension pieces	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drop elbows, female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Waste nuts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
250 and 300 lb SWP, including AAR: <sup>1</sup>																		
90° elbows	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
90° street elbows	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
45° elbows	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
45° street elbows	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tees	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Crosses	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Couplings	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Caps	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Plugs, bushings, locknuts, and floor flanges (see table 5).																		
Kailing fittings, ball pattern:																		
90° elbows, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90° elbows, side outlet, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees, right, left, right	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees, side outlet, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees, side outlet, right, left; right; side outlet right	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crosses, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crosses, right, right, right, left	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crosses, side outlet, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crosses, side outlet, right, right, right, left; side outlet right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Floor flanges, square, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ornaments, ball, male, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ornaments, ball, male, left hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ornaments, ball, female, right hand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GROUND JOINT UNIONS AND UNION FITTINGS																		
150 lb SWP:																		
Unions, female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Unions, male and female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90° elbows with female union	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90° elbows with male union	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees with female union on run	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tees with male union on run	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
200 lb SWP:																		
90° elbows with female union	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90° elbows with male union	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
250 lb SWP:																		
Unions, female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Unions, male and female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
300 lb SWP, including AAR unions and union fittings: <sup>2</sup>																		
Unions, female	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Unions, male and female	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
90° elbows with female union	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
90° elbows with male union	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tees with female union on run	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tees with male union on run	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tees with female union on outlet	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tees with male union on outlet	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
GASKET-TYPE UNIONS AND UNION FITTINGS																		
150 lb SWP:																		
Unions, female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90° elbows with female union	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
THREE-PART FLANGE UNIONS:																		
200 lb SWP:																		
Unions, female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
300 lb SWP:																		
Unions, female	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE 4. MALLEABLE IRON PIPE FITTINGS—REDUCING, ETC.

150 lb SWP, Standard, Banded,

90° reducing elbows	
1/4 x 3/4	1 1/4 x 3/4
1/4 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1/2
1/2 x 3/4	1 1/2 x 3/4
1/2 x 1/2	2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4	2 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4	2 x 2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/4	2 x 2 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
90° reducing street elbows	
1/2 x 3/4	1 1/4 x 1 1/4
1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1
1/2 x 1/4	1 1/2 x 3/4
1/2 x 1/2	2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4	2 x 2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4	2 x 2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/4	2 x 2 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/2 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	2 x 2 x 1/4 x 1/2
Reducing tees	
1/4 x 3/4 x 1/2	1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 1/2
1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/2
1/2 x 3/4 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/4	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/4 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2
1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 x 1/4 x 1/2





TABLE 7. BRASS OR BRONZE SCREWED FITTINGS—REDUCING, ETC.—Continued

10510DB SWP

Hexagon bushings—Continued

STAINLESS STEEL, BRASS OR BRONZE PINCHES, BUSHINGS, LOCKNUTS AND FLLOOR FLANGES

group of persons whether incorporated or not, engaged in the production, upholstering, finishing or lining of caskets, shipping cases or burial vaults or parts made specifically for incorporation into caskets, shipping cases or burial vaults.

(5) "Metal liner" means a metal container which is inserted into a wooden casket in order to provide hermetical sealing.

(6) "Metal" means metal or metallic substances in any form except metallic substances contained in powders, sprays, paints and pastes (see Conservation Orders M-1-g and M-9-c-3).

(7) "Joining hardware" means screws, hinges, nails, tacks, catches, escutcheons, bolts, arms and attaching plates for handles, devices for removable handles and other small hardware for joining and similar essential purposes, but does not include lid (panel) supports, top supports, lid irons to hold the foot lid in place on the ogee, hand hold covers, apron support and throw out devices, lid (panel) braces, eyelets and fasteners for attaching interior linings and corner

(8) "Handle hardware" means hardware attached to the outside of a casket or shipping case for carrying purposes, but does not include arms and attaching plates for handles, and devices for removable handles.

(9) "Design" means the construction essentials of a casket which distinguish that casket from another casket. For the purposes of this order two or more

PART 1125—CASKETS, SHIPPING CASES AND  
BURIAL VAULTS

Limitation Order L-64, as Amended March  
3, 1943]

Section 1125.1 General Limitation  
Order L-64, is hereby amended to read  
as follows:

**§ 1125.1 General Limitation Order L-64—(a) Definitions.** For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Casket" means a container in which it is intended to place a human corpse for interment.

(2) "Burial vault" means a container

(3) "Shipping case" means a container in which it is intended to place a casket containing a human corpse for interment, and shall include burial boxes.

(3) "Shipping case" means a container in which it is intended to place a casket containing a human corpse for shipment and to which handles have been attached in accordance with railroad shipping regulations.

(4) "Manufacturer" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation or agency or any organized

caskets identical in every respect other than species of wood, size, handle hardware, interior linings, upholstery, textile coverings or color of wood finishes shall be considered one design. Two or more caskets identical in every respect but containing different contours of moldings, pilasters or corners shall be considered two or more designs.

(10) "Preferred order" means any order, contract or subcontract placed by or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration.

(b) *Restrictions on production of caskets.* (1) No manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any metal for use in the production of caskets, or process, fabricate, work on or assemble any caskets containing any metal, except

(i) Handle hardware for caskets consisting of

(a) Assemblies of bars, ears, arms or tips containing antimony, lead, aluminum or zinc which were completely fabricated and assembled prior to March 28, 1942; and

(b) Handle arms containing antimonial lead fabricated on or after March 28, 1942 in compliance with the provisions of Conservation Order M-38-c, as amended, or any appeal granted under that order, provided, that not more than three pounds shall be used per casket;

(ii) Nameplates manufactured from secondary antimonial lead weighing not more than 14 ounces; and

(iii) Iron or steel contained in

(a) Any part, the manufacture or assembly of which has been specifically authorized by the granting of an appeal from this order, or from any other order provided that such authorization was granted after June 30, 1942;

(b) Lid (panel) supports, top supports, lid irons to hold the foot lid in place on the ogee, hand hold covers, apron support and throw out devices, lid (panel) braces, and corner body braces, which were completely fabricated prior to March 3, 1942;

(c) Handle hardware for caskets consisting of assemblies of bars, ears, arms and tips which were completely fabricated and assembled prior to September 24, 1942;

(d) Joining hardware not exceeding three pounds per casket whether or not the casket contains handle hardware assemblies or antimonial lead handle arms of the types specified in paragraphs (b) (1) (i) and (b) (1) (iii) (c) of this order: *Provided*, That not more than one catch each is used on the head lid (panel) and foot of the top of basic or half couch caskets, nor more than two catches are used on hinged top caskets, nor more than one set of spring fasteners are used on a basic casket.

(2) On and after May 1, 1943, no manufacturer shall

(i) Cut a portion out of the body of the casket so as to make a dropside style;

(ii) Cut the ogee top so as to make a full couch style;

(iii) Cut panels on basic and half couch caskets except at center of panel or two inches or less off center of panel in length;

(iv) Use backing strips or filler strips on base moldings;

(v) Attach handles on the ends of a casket;

(vi) Use any interior fitting except what is known as basic or regular, half couch or hinged top fittings; or

(vii) Process or fabricate parts for elliptic end caskets.

(3) On and after May 1, 1943, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on, assemble, finish or upholster any caskets, or parts for caskets, which do not conform to the specifications contained in Schedule A attached to this order, except that plastic caskets produced from molds or forms completed prior to March 3, 1943 need not conform to the specifications on size of caskets contained in Schedule A but shall conform to all other specifications contained in Schedule A.

(4) On and after May 1, 1943, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble more designs of caskets than the following:

(i) Twelve designs of adult caskets (five feet six inches or more in inside bottom length);

(ii) One design of children's caskets (less than five feet six inches in inside bottom length);

(iii) One additional institution or hospital design (including both children and adults' sizes);

(iv) One design of still born containers; and

(v) Any other designs specifically authorized by the Director General for Operations pursuant to an application for permission to manufacture, fabricate or assemble substitute designs in place of designs produced on or after May 1, 1943.

(c) *Restrictions on production of metal liners.* (1) No manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any metal for use in the production of metal liners or produce any metal liners containing any metal, except

(i) Lead to be used for gaskets;

(ii) Lead to be used for soldering purposes, provided that such lead shall not contain more than 16% of tin by weight;

(iii) Any iron or steel, the manufacture or assembly of which has been specifically authorized by the granting of an appeal prior to March 3, 1943;

(iv) Not more than fifty pounds per metal liner of iron and steel or galvanized steel not exceeding 26 standard gauge in thickness, provided that any manufacturer who possessed in his inventory prior to March 28, 1942, iron and steel, galvanized steel, terne sheet, or copper bearing steel exceeding 26 standard gauge in thickness may use more than fifty pounds of such steel per metal liner.

(2) No person shall use a metal liner except when hermetical sealing is required

(i) To comply with federal, state or local government laws and regulations for the transportation or interment of a human corpse; or

(ii) In fulfillment of preferred orders.

(3) On and after March 3, 1943, no manufacturer or jobber shall sell or otherwise dispose of a metal liner to any person unless such person furnishes the manufacturer or jobber with a certificate in substantially the following form,

manually signed by that person or his authorized agent:

#### CERTIFICATION

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of seller)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(address)

to the War Production Board that the metal liners received by reason of this sale will be used by the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration or to comply with federal, state or local government laws and regulations which require hermetic sealing for the transportation or interment of a human corpse.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Purchaser)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Purchaser or  
duly authorized agent)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

(d) *Restriction on the production of shipping cases.* (1) Except in fulfillment of preferred orders no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any metal for use in the production of shipping cases, or process, fabricate, work on or assemble any shipping cases containing any metal except iron and steel in

(i) Joining hardware, provided that the total amount of iron and steel does not exceed two pounds per shipping case; and

(ii) Handle hardware, provided that the total amount of iron and steel does not exceed three and one-half pounds per shipping case.

(2) No manufacturer shall use more than one coat of nitrocellulose lacquer, either spray or brush, on joining hardware or handle hardware for shipping cases.

(3) On and after May 1, 1943, except in fulfillment of preferred orders, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any parts for shipping cases, which do not conform to the specifications contained in Schedule A, attached to this Order.

(e) *Restrictions on production of burial vaults.* (1) No manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any metal for use in the production of burial vaults, or process, fabricate, work on or assemble any burial vaults containing any metal, except

(i) Iron and steel contained in joining hardware, provided that the total amount of iron and steel does not exceed two pounds per burial vault; and

(ii) Iron and steel for reinforcing purposes not exceeding fifteen pounds for a concrete vault made of six or more sections or ten pounds for a concrete vault made of less than six sections, *Provided*, That no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any concrete burial vault containing any iron or steel for reinforcing purposes after April 30, 1943.

(2) No manufacturer shall use more than one coat of nitrocellulose lacquer, either spray or brush, on joining hardware for burial vaults.

(3) No manufacturer shall procure or acquire any iron and steel for use as reinforcing material in the production of

concrete burial vaults except from other manufacturers of concrete burial vaults.

(4) A manufacturer of concrete burial vaults may sell iron and steel for use as reinforcing material in the production of concrete burial vaults to other manufacturers of concrete burial vaults, and any such sale shall be expressly permitted within the terms of paragraph (c) (3) of Priorities Regulation No. 13.

(f) *Avoidance of excessive inventories.* No manufacturer shall accumulate for use in the manufacture of caskets, metal liners, shipping cases and burial vaults inventories of raw materials, semi-processed materials, or finished parts in quantities in excess of the minimum amount necessary to maintain production of caskets, metal liners, shipping cases and burial vaults as permitted by this order.

(g) *Records.* All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve, for not less than two years, accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales.

(h) *Audit and inspection.* All records required to be kept by this order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

(i) *Reports.* (1) Each manufacturer affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as said Board shall from time to time require.

(2) Within 5 days after May 1, 1943, each manufacturer of caskets shall file with the War Production Board a catalogue illustration, photograph, snap shot (post card size) or sketch of each design which he proposes to produce under paragraph (b) (4) showing the casket closed and no lining, except that head lid lining may be shown. Each design shall be identified by the factory catalogue number or other distinguishing identification which may be placed on the reverse side of each illustration submitted, together with the manufacturer's name and address.

(j) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(k) *Appeal.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order must be made on Form PD-500 and must be filed with the field office of the War Production Board of the district in which is located the plant to which the appeal relates.

(l) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the War Production Board, Consumers Durable Goods Division, Washington, D. C., Ref.: L-64.

(m) *Applicability of regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable pro-

visions of the regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(n) *Applicability of other orders.* In so far as any other order heretofore or hereafter issued by the Director of Priorities, the Director of Industry Operations or the Director General for Operations limits the use of any material in

the production of caskets, metal liners, shipping cases or burial vaults to a greater extent than the limits imposed by this order, the restrictions in such other order shall govern unless otherwise specified therein.

Issued this 3d day of March 1943.

CURTIS E. CALDER,  
Director General for Operations.

SCHEDULE A

Restrictions on size	Maximum dimensions (shown in inches)						Maximum inside dimensions of wood burial vaults and shipping cases used with caskets specified (shown in inches)			Net amount of lumber which may be contained in finished product (shown in board feet)		
	Length		Width		Height		Length	Width	Depth	Casket specified	Burial box	Shipping case
	Inside bottom edge	Over-all outside length	Inside top edge	Over-all outside width	Over-all height							
Institution caskets	72	78	22	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	81	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	46	66	69	
Octagon and flaring square caskets without base and rail moldings	72	78	22	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	81	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	55	71	75	
Octagon and flaring square caskets with base and rail moldings	72	80	22	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	84	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	63	73	77	
Vertical square casket	75	80	22	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	84	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	67	73	77	

During any calendar quarter a manufacturer may make not more than 10 percent of his total unit production of caskets with dimensions exceeding those specified in this schedule, and a sufficient number of burial vaults and shipping cases to fit such extra size caskets. Burial boxes and shipping cases exceeding these dimensions may be produced for plastic caskets manufactured in accordance with paragraph (b) (3). Extra size caskets, burial vaults and shipping cases may contain an additional net amount of lumber of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  board feet for each three inches of additional length, and three board feet for each two inches of additional width.

Extra size caskets may be made in only three designs in addition to an institution or hospital casket design.

	Caskets	Burial vaults and shipping cases
Restrictions on lumber, laminated lumber and plywood.	Not more than 1" thick, except: (1) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " for ogee molding provided no backing strip is used on ogee. (2) 2" for combined side and base or rail molding.	Not more than 1" thick before milling operations. Not more than 1 thickness of wood on any part. No outside moldings, except: (1) top battens not exceeding 3" in width, (2) corner cleats not exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width, and (3) 2 skids not exceeding 1" in width and thickness, respectively.
Finishing restrictions.	Not more than: One coat of stain, One coat of wood filler, and One coat of sealing primer. Not more than: Two coats of varnish or similar coating material for transparent finishes or Two coats of varnish or similar coating material for artificial grain finishes or Two coats of enamel for opaque finishes. Not more than: Two different colors of transparent finishes for each design and Two different colors of opaque finishes for each design. Two colors of artificial grain finishes may be used in place of transparent finishes, if desired.	Not more than 1 coat of varnish, paint or similar coating material. No nitro-cellulose lacquers.
Restrictions on linings and covering materials.	No material for covering or lining a casket which contains silk or wool, except woolen broadcloth with 100% fine noils, waste, reprocessed or reused wool filling and 100% cotton warp. No materials in counter linings (upholstery) except wood wool, excelsior, cotton and cotton fabric. Maximum quantities of lining materials per casket: 12 yds. with hinged top fitting, 9 yds. with half couch fitting and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. with basic fitting. A manufacturer may increase the amount of yards used in the above fittings by 10% when used in extra size caskets. No rayon lining material in the foot half of basic or half couch caskets. No rayon materials as a bed covering in any casket. No aprons on basic caskets. No plus effects on lids (panels) or ogees on any casket. No foot rolls in any casket.	Not Applicable.

PART 3062—CONSERVATION OF NEW AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES SUBJECT TO RATIONING BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

[Conservation Order M-216-a, as Amended March 3, 1943]

§ 3062.2 Conservation Order M-216-a—(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Reserve vehicle" means any of the following described vehicles which have not been sold and delivered under the rationing procedures of the War Production Board or the Office of Price Administration, and which are in storage in the possession of or under the control of producers, distributors, dealers, sales agencies, finance agencies or other persons throughout the United States:

(i) Any 1942 model passenger automobile, built upon a standard or lengthened passenger car chassis, having a seating capacity of not more than ten (10) persons, irrespective of the number of miles it has been driven, or any other such passenger automobile of an earlier model which has been driven less than 1,000 miles, including taxis, but not including ambulances, hearses and station wagons.

(ii) Any new commercial motor vehicle, including any light, medium or heavy motor truck, truck tractor or trailer, or the chassis therefor (or any chassis on which a bus body is to be mounted), and which was manufactured subsequently to July 31, 1941; was designed to be propelled or drawn by mechanical power for use on or off the highways for transportation of property, or persons; was manufactured otherwise than under specifications of the United States Army or Navy; has not been transferred to any person other than a sales agency for the purpose of resale; including vehicles of the following types: trucks, truck chassis, truck tractors, off-the-highway motor vehicles, full trailers, semi-trailers, dollies, attachment third axles, ambulances, hearses, bus chassis, station wagons, carry-all suburbans, sedan deliveries, utility sedans, coupes fitted with pickup boxes, and cab pickups, but not including taxicabs and integral type buses.

(2) "Producer" means any person who manufactures or has in the past manufactured any reserve vehicles, including body builders, and who now or hereafter has any such reserve vehicles in his possession or under his control.

(3) "Distributor" means any person other than the manufacturer regularly engaged in the business of selling reserve vehicles to dealers.

(4) "Dealer" means any person regularly engaged in the business of offering reserve vehicles for sale at retail to the public.

(5) "Sales agency" means any distributor or dealer and includes any agency or branch of a producer which sells reserve vehicles.

(6) "Finance agency" means any person regularly engaged in the business of financing or making loans on the security of reserve vehicles, to producers,

distributors, dealers or sales agencies, and who now or hereafter has any lien or claim against any such reserve vehicle as security for a loan or other financing arrangement.

(7) "Consumer" means a person who accepts delivery of a reserve vehicle to be put into operation.

(8) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(b) *Establishment of Standard Delivery Operations applicable to reserve vehicles.* The Standard Delivery Operations to be performed on reserve vehicles prior to delivery, set forth in Schedule 1 to this order, and made part hereof, are hereby adopted for the proper conditioning of such vehicles before the same are put into operation.

(c) *Restrictions on delivery of reserve vehicles.* On and after March 15, 1943, no producer, distributor, dealer, sales agency, finance agency, or other person having possession of a reserve vehicle may make delivery of the same to a consumer without first performing on such vehicle all of the Standard Delivery Operations set out in Schedule 1 to this order. In no case may any such vehicle be operated under its own power until the Standard Delivery Operations numbered 1 to 13 inclusive have been performed upon it, or towed until Standard Delivery Operations numbered 1 and 2 have been performed on it.

(d) *Reports.* All persons affected by this order, shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as the Board shall from time to time request.

(e) *Records.* All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning inventories and sales.

(f) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact, or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, materials under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(g) *Appeals.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(h) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board, Automotive Division, Washington, D. C., Ref.: Order M-216a.

Issued this 3d day of March 1943.

CURTIS E. CALDER,  
Director General for Operations.

SCHEDULE 1—STANDARD DELIVERY OPERATIONS FOR RESERVE VEHICLES

[Schedule 1, amended March 3, 1943.]

The Standard Delivery Operations set out in this Schedule 1 are established in order that new passenger automobiles and new commercial motor vehicles may be put in proper mechanical condition for operation. All of these Operations must be performed on vehicles prior to delivery.

These Standard Delivery Operations are identical with those established by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment No. 8 to Revised Price Schedule No. 85, entitled "Passenger Automobiles," and in Supplementary Regulation No. 14, as amended.

VEHICLES TO WHICH STANDARD DELIVERY OPERATIONS ARE APPLICABLE

The reserve vehicles to which these Standard Delivery Operations apply are those new passenger automobiles and new commercial motor vehicles which are held for rationing under orders of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. As to new passenger automobiles these are General Conservation Order M-130, effective June 8, 1942, and Office of Price Administration New Passenger Automobile Rationing Regulations, Order No. 2A, effective March 2, 1942, as amended; and as to new commercial motor vehicles, General Conservation Order M-100, effective March 9, 1942, as amended. These reserve vehicles are more particularly defined as follows:

"Reserve vehicles" means any of the following described vehicles which have not been sold and delivered under the rationing procedures of the War Production Board or the Office of Price Administration, and which are in storage in the possession of or under the control of producers, distributors, dealers, sales agencies and finance agencies or other persons throughout the United States:

1. Any 1942 model passenger automobile, built upon a standard or lengthened passenger car chassis, having a seating capacity of not more than ten (10) persons, irrespective of the number of miles it has been driven, or any other such passenger automobile of an earlier model which has been driven less than 1,000 miles, including taxis, but not including ambulances, hearses and station wagons.

2. Any new commercial motor vehicle, including any light, medium or heavy motor truck, truck tractor or trailer, or the chassis therefor, (or any chassis on which a bus body is to be mounted) and which was manufactured subsequently to July 31, 1941; was designed to be propelled or drawn by mechanical power for use on or off the highways for transportation of property, or persons; was manufactured otherwise than under specifications of the United States Army or Navy; has not been transferred to any person other than a sales agency for the purpose of resale; including vehicles of the following types: trucks, truck chassis, truck tractors, off-the-highway motor vehicles, full-trailers, semi-trailers, dollies, attachment third axles, ambulances, hearses, bus chassis, station wagons, carry-all suburbans, sedan deliveries, utility sedans, coupes fitted with pickup boxes, and cab pickups, but not including taxicabs and integral type buses.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Under no circumstances should a reserve vehicle be operated, under its own power, until the Standard Delivery Operations numbered 1-13 inclusive have been performed upon it.

2. With respect to change of location of reserve vehicles in storage, the following conditioning operations must be performed:

Before being towed by crane truck or rigid bar, Items Nos. 1 a, b; and 2 b.

Before being towed by loose linkage (rope or chain), Items Nos. 1 a, b; and 2 b, e, f, g.

#### STANDARD DELIVERY OPERATIONS

Item No. 1. *Tires.* a. If tires are unmounted, inspect the rims and remove all rust. Mount tires and inflate them to tire manufacturer's recommended pressure.

b. If tires are mounted, inflate them to tire manufacturer's recommended pressure.

Item No. 2. *Brake system and front wheel lubricant.* a. Remove all wheels and drums and thoroughly clean rust from all braking surfaces. Also examine anchor pins to make sure their bearings are free so that springs return shoes to released position. *Do not work brake pedal with brake drums off.*

b. Repack front wheel bearings with new lubricant if necessary.

c. Check hydraulic master cylinder fluid level, adding approved fluid if necessary. See that filler cap vent is open.

d. Inspect brake system for leaks and repair any defects.

e. Work brake pedal several times to make sure system is operating. Jack up each wheel (if blocks were removed) and apply brakes. Check to see that they operate and then release fully so wheel can turn freely with no drag.

f. Check brake pedal-floor clearance and adjust if necessary.

g. With respect to conditioning vacuum booster, electric, and compressed air brake equipment, follow equipment manufacturer's recommendations.

**NOTE.** Remove outside body and window coverings. Protect upholstery while conditioning vehicle. If another location is required for remaining work, vehicle must not be run under its own power until ready for preliminary road test. (See General Instructions above.)

Item No. 3. *Fuel system.* a. Replace gasoline tank drain plug.

b. Thoroughly clean fuel line, fuel pump sediment bowl and filter screen, and carburetor. Reinstall.

c. Check all fuel connections, including carburetor flange nuts or cap screws.

d. Put gasoline in tank, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of SAE-10 engine oil to each 5 gallons of gasoline. Replace filler cap, making sure vent is free.

e. Check accelerator, throttle and choke linkages, idle and wide open positions.

f. Remove seal from air cleaner; and add oil if necessary.

Item No. 4. *Ignition system.* a. Clean and adjust spark plugs. Leave them out so cylinders can be lubricated later.

b. Check distributor, adjust points, clean rotor and contact points.

c. Lubricate cam and rocker bearing surface.

d. Clean wire connections and push wires firmly into their sockets in distributor and coil.

Item No. 5. *Valve compartment (overhead valve engines).* a. Remove cover and remove oil soaked rags if any.

b. Spray valve mechanism with suitable light oil. Leave cover off for observation of valve action later.

Item No. 6. *Seals.* a. Remove seal from tail pipe opening.

b. Remove seals from oil filler tube, crank-case breather tube, and any other opening. Clean and replace covers.

Item No. 7. *Clutch.* a. Remove block used to keep clutch disengaged and make sure there is correct amount of free pedal movement at top of travel.

Item No. 8. *Preparing engine for service.* a. Tighten all cooling system, heater hose and defroster connections, replacing any defective hose. If cooling system was stored full, add sufficient coolant to make up for

evaporation. If cooling system was stored empty, close drain cocks and replace drain plugs. Fill with clean water and check for leaks.

b. Drain oil from crankcase.

c. Drop oil pan, thoroughly clean pan, inside of crankcase and pump screen. Replace pan using new gasket.

d. Fill crankcase with flushing oil. Pour 2 ounces of SAE-10 engine oil into each spark plug hole. Leave spark plugs out.

e. Lubricate generator, starter, and water pump.

f. Clean battery carrier, repainting if necessary. Install securely a fully charged battery (spec. grav. of 1.280 or above at 60 degrees F.; water level  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " above plates). Clean cables and connections, tighten, and coat terminals with vaseline or approved corrosion preventive. Test battery hookup by turning on headlights (ammeter should show discharge).

g. With ignition switch off and clutch disengaged crank engine for 30 seconds with starter in order to exercise reciprocating parts and bearings. While cranking engine listen carefully for indications of trouble. Remedy any trouble (such as engine failing to turn over or starter being stuck) before proceeding further. Reinstall spark plugs using new gaskets if necessary.

h. Start engine (clutch disengaged) and run at idle speed for five minutes.

i. Adjust automatic choke control if necessary.

j. Set engine idle speed according to manufacturer's recommendations.

k. Turn off engine. Drain flushing oil immediately from crankcase.

l. If engine oil filter is sealed type, replace it with a new one. If it is replaceable element type, clean out filter chamber and install new element.

m. Fill crankcase to correct level with engine oil of proper SAE viscosity for temperature conditions under which vehicle will operate. Start engine and run at idle speed.

Item No. 9. *While engine is running,* check the following items for proper operations, making all necessary adjustments and repairs:

a. All instruments (oil, gas, temperature, and ammeter).

b. Windshield wipers, with blades installed.

c. Horn.

d. Every switch position of every light on vehicle.

e. Heater, climatizer, defroster.

f. Cigar lighter, radio, clock and other accessories.

g. Automatic top on convertibles.

h. Charging rate, and voltage and current regulator.

i. Manifold heater valve.

j. Inspect all water hose connections, oil and fuel lines for leakage.

k. Check and if necessary adjust valve tappets according to vehicle manufacturer's recommendations.

Item No. 10. *After shutting off engine,* perform the following operations: Before any sediment in coolant has time to settle, make the following check of the cooling system:

a. If coolant carries little or no anti-freeze, completely drain entire cooling system, examining coolant for presence of rust or other foreign matter.

b. If coolant carries a considerable amount of anti-freeze, drain a quart from bottom

<sup>1</sup> Items 8 c and 8 l must be performed unless the manufacturer files a statement with the Automotive Division of the War Production Board, and with its dealers, stating that failure to perform these items on vehicles of its own manufacture will not impair their operation as new vehicles.

<sup>2</sup> Not applicable to trucks.

of radiator. If liquid is clear return sample to radiator.

c. If coolant shows rusty and dirty, completely drain entire cooling system, reverse flush radiator and engine block to remove sediment, using a combination water-air flushing nozzle. (Follow manufacturer's recommendations with respect to thermostats and water pumps before flushing the block.)

d. Fill cooling system (if not already done) with clean water and rust inhibitor, adding anti-freeze according to seasonal requirements. Watch for leaks at hose ends and pump, and correct any that develop.

e. While engine is still hot, tighten cylinder head nuts in recommended order.

f. Tighten manifold studs.

g. Tighten bolts at connection between exhaust manifold and pipe to muffler.

h. Replace valve compartment cover (overhead valve engines).

i. Check all belt adjustments and replace belts if necessary.

Item No. 11. *Lubrication.* a. Lubricate every fitting and check the lubricant level of every reservoir according to vehicle manufacturer's lubrication chart, excepting those taken care of above. Flush out all gear boxes in which rust inhibitor was used during storage. Fill to correct level with new lubricant.

b. While lubricating, inspect under side of chassis and body for loose or damaged parts, and make any necessary adjustments or replacements.

Item No. 12. *Check, and if needed tighten,* the following items:

a. Nuts on spring U-bolts.

b. All steering connections.

<sup>2</sup>c. Front and rear sway eliminator or stabilizer bolts.

d. Body bolts.

e. Front and rear bumper bolts.

f. Gas tank straps.

g. Shock absorber bolts.

Item No. 13. *Front end and wheels.* a. Check front wheel toe-in.

b. Test steering adjustments and connections. Check amount of wheel turn to stop on left and right.

c. Check steering wheel for correct amount of play.

Item No. 14. *Preliminary road test.*

**NOTE:** Before road test, remove any stickers that obstruct vision, and wash windshield.

Road test every vehicle by driving it at least 3 miles and checking the operation of the following items:

a. All gear positions, and operation of gear shift lever.

b. Accelerator.

c. Service brakes.

d. Hand brake.

e. All instruments: oil, gas, temperature, ammeter, speedometer, and odometer.

f. Set spark advance or octane selector at correct adjustment for economical performance. Idling, pick-up in each forward gear, and ping in acceleration.

g. Springs and shock absorbers.

h. Locate squeaks, rattles, and unusual noises.

i. Special equipment such as overdrives, 2-speed axles, hill-holding devices, and transmissions other than conventional type.

j. Note any other items upon which work needs to be done.

Item No. 15. *Return vehicle to shop* and do the following operations:

a. Focus headlights.

b. Do any work on clutch, service brakes and hand brake for which road test showed need.

c. Reinspect all water hose connections, oil and fuel lines for leakage.

d. Clean fuel filters at carburetor and fuel pump.

e. Make necessary repairs or adjustments of any other items which road test showed need attention.

1. Check all tire pressures again and if necessary replace valve core and inspect inner tube and tire casing.

Item No. 16. *Final road test.* a. Make further road tests if necessary to see that all equipment is operating satisfactorily.

b. Check for leaks under engine, transmission, and rear axle.

c. Clean and remove rust and dirt from engine and its accessories and other chassis parts. Touch up with paint of appropriate color if originally painted.

Item No. 17. *Body.* a. Remove wax or grease from interior chrome, clean upholstery, carpets and floor mats and repair any damaged places. Use solvent cleaner which will not damage finish or upholstery.

b. Remove plugs or screening from holes in floorboards or dash.

c. Check and lubricate front seat adjustment.

d. Check operation of all windows, venti-pans, cowl ventilator and sun visors. Clean windows and windshield inside and outside and repair any defects.

e. Check operation of all doors from inside and outside, trunk lid, hood, and glove compartment.

f. Check operation of all keys and locks on doors, glove compartment and trunk.

g. Check and clean tools in kit.  
h. Re-cement any sponge rubber seal strips which may have pulled loose, replacing any which have deteriorated.

i. Inspect paint finish and repair or touch up any defects or damage.

j. Clean and polish vehicle body and chrome trim.

**NOTE:** Owner should drain engine crank-case at about 250 miles and refill to the full mark with a good grade of engine oil of proper SAE viscosity for temperature conditions under which vehicle will operate.

#### TRUCK TRAILER EQUIPMENT

With respect to truck trailer equipment, the following conditioning operations must be performed when conditions show work to be necessary:

Items Nos. 1 a, b; 2 a, b, d, g; 9 d; 11 a, b; 12 a, b, d; 14 c, g, h, j; 15 b, e, f; 16 a; and 17 i, j.

#### DIESEL ENGINES

With respect to diesel engines, follow manufacturer's instructions where they are at variance with corresponding operations for gasoline engines and equipment.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3366; Filed, March 3, 1943; 11:33 a. m.]

---

#### PART 3189—FURNITURE

[General Limitation Order L-260, as amended March 3, 1943<sup>1</sup>]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of iron and steel and other critical materials for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

**§ 3189.1 General Limitation Order L-260—(a) Definitions.** For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Furniture" means all items commonly classified as furniture and including all items contained on Schedule A attached to this order, as amended from

<sup>1</sup> Note: The effect of this amendment is to change the report date for Form PD-798 in paragraph (g) (2).

time to time. It shall not include items listed on Schedule B attached to this order, as amended from time to time.

(2) "Essential metal parts" means nails, brads, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, hanger bolts, rivets, staples, washers and burrs, button molds, hinges (except hinge mechanisms for sofa beds) catches, strapping, top fasteners, drawer clips, shelf supports, domes and glides, bed fasteners, bed packing hooks, corrugated fasteners, table locks, table cleats, mirror clips, angle braces, caps for leg tops of folding chairs, expansion shells, operating hardware for venetian blinds and venetian blind center supports for head rails and tilt rails.

(3) "Non-essential metal parts" means any hardware or parts containing any metal specifically intended for incorporation into furniture other than essential metal parts.

(4) "Metal parts manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling hardware or metal parts specifically intended for incorporation into furniture, whether or not he also manufactures furniture.

(5) "Furniture manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling furniture, whether or not he also manufactures metal parts for furniture.

(6) "Pattern" means any piece of furniture having its own identification mark and selling price, except that for the purposes of this order, two or more pieces of furniture identical in every respect other than color, finishing materials, fabric, leather, or other outer covering or cover but having the same selling price shall be considered to be one pattern. Two or more pieces of furniture identical in every respect other than in their method of joining or their content of essential metal parts, shall be considered to be one pattern, whether or not they have the same selling prices. Two or more pieces of furniture identical in every respect but cut in different woods or veneers or containing different trims other than handles, shall be considered two or more patterns regardless of whether they carry identical identification marks and selling prices. Similarly, a suite of furniture of two or more different pieces shall constitute two or more patterns.

(7) "Preferred order" means any order, contract, or subcontract placed by or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration.

(8) "Cost value" means cost computed in accordance with the method of accounting consistently used by a furniture manufacturer for bookkeeping and financial statement purposes.

(9) "Pattern base period" means the month of September, 1941.

(10) "Metal parts base period" means the calendar year 1941, except that in the case of a furniture manufacturer whose fiscal year did not end on December 31, 1941, it means his fiscal year ending at any time between June 1, 1941 and May 31, 1942, inclusive.

(11) "Consume" when applied to essential metal parts means to use such

parts in the production or packing of furniture or to supply such parts with furniture shipped in knock-down form.

(b) *Restrictions on production and acquisition of non-essential metal parts.*

(1) On and after March 1, 1943, no metal parts manufacturer shall accept delivery of any iron or steel intended for the fabrication of non-essential metal parts.

(2) On and after March 26, 1943, no metal parts manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any non-essential metal parts.

(3) On and after April 12, 1943, no furniture manufacturer shall accept delivery of any non-essential metal parts.

(c) *Restrictions on essential metal parts.* (1) During the period beginning February 23, 1943 and ending June 30, 1943, no furniture manufacturer shall consume in the production of furniture (other than for preferred orders) essential metal parts having a total cost value of more than 25% of the total cost value of essential metal parts consumed by him in the production of furniture during his metal parts base period (other than for preferred orders).

(2) During the three months period beginning July 1, 1943, and during each three months period thereafter, no furniture manufacturer shall consume in the production of furniture (other than for preferred orders) essential metal parts having a total cost value of more than 12½% of the total cost value of essential metal parts consumed by him in the production of furniture during his metal parts base period (other than for preferred orders).

(3) The restrictions contained in paragraphs (c) (1) and (c) (2) of this order shall not apply to venetian blinds.

(4) On and after June 1, 1943, no furniture manufacturer shall consume in the production of venetian blinds more essential metal parts than 9 ounces per blind plus 2 ounces per blind for venetian blinds measuring 45" or more in width.

(d) *Restrictions on patterns.* (1) On and after July 1, 1943, no furniture manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on, assemble or offer for sale more patterns than 35% of the total number of patterns offered for sale by him during the pattern base period, or 24 patterns, whichever is greater.

(2) On and after March 15, 1943, no furniture manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on, assemble or offer for sale any pattern which had not been offered for sale by him prior to that date.

(3) The restrictions contained in this paragraph (d) shall not apply to venetian blinds.

(e) *Preferred order exemption.* The restrictions contained in this order shall not apply to preferred orders.

(f) *Special authorization exemption.* The Director General for Operations may grant specific authorizations to furniture manufacturers for relief from the provisions of paragraphs (b) (3), (d) (1), and (d) (2) of this order.

(g) *Reports.* (1) All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as said Board shall from time to time request.

(2) On or before March 27, 1943, each furniture manufacturer shall file with the War Production Board a report on Form FD-798, stating the cost value of essential metal parts consumed by him during the metal parts base period and the number of patterns offered for sale by him during the pattern base period.

(h) *Records.* All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales.

(i) *Audit and inspection.* All records required to be kept by this order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

(j) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(k) *Appeal.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(l) *Applicability of regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(m) *Applicability of other orders.* In so far as any other order heretofore or hereafter issued by the Director of Priorities, the Director of Industry Operations or the Director General for Operations limits the use of any material in the production of wood furniture to a greater extent than the limits imposed by this order, the restrictions in such other order shall govern unless otherwise specified therein.

(n) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the War Production Board, Consumers Durable Goods Division, Washington, D. C., Ref: L-260.

Issued this 3d day of March 1943.

CURTIS E. CALDER,  
Director General for Operations.

#### SCHEDULE A

Venetian blinds.  
Barber and beauty shop furniture.  
Store display equipment and show cases.  
Frames to be used in the production of furniture.

#### SCHEDULE B

Metal office furniture and equipment as covered by Limitation Order L-18-a, as amended.  
Metal household furniture as defined in Limitation Order L-62, as amended.

No. 44—3

Bedding products as defined in Limitation Order L-49, as amended.  
Hospital, medical, dental and related equipment as covered by List A of Conservation Order M-126, as amended.

#### Refrigerators.

Wooden lockers for offices and factories.

Wooden shelving.

Wooden factory and industrial equipment.

Furniture specifically designed for use in offices.

Wooden filing cabinets.

Baby cribs, high chairs, toilet chairs, toilet seats, and bathinettes.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3364; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
11:32 a. m.]

(4) Divide the resulting figure by the number of units of contents (ounces, pounds, pints or the like) in the case;

(5) Multiply the resulting figure by the number of units of contents (ounces, pounds, pints or the like) in the case for which he is determining his price;

(6) Add to the figure obtained in (5) above the total cost of the new containers, case, labels, to obtain the maximum price for the case packed in the container other than a tin can, except as provided below.

(7) Where the container other than tin for which a person is calculating a maximum price is a glass container, the following sums may be added for direct packing labor costs:

(i) Not more than 4¢ per case for that size of glass container which corresponds in net volume to the No. 10 tin can, providing that the net contents of the case of glass containers is equal to or in excess of 5 gallons.

(ii) Not more than 4½¢ per case for those sizes of glass containers which correspond in net volume to the No. 5 can, the No. 2½ can, or the No. 1½ can respectively: *Provided*, That the net contents of the case of glass containers is equal to or in excess of 5 gallons.

(iii) Where the net contents of the case of glass containers is less than 5 gallons, not more than that portion of the sum allowed in (i) or (ii) above which is equal to the proportion which the net contents of the case of glass containers bears to 5 gallons.

*Example No. I:* Where a packer now packs a 110 liquid ounce glass jar, 6 jars to the case, he may add 4¢ per case for direct labor because the 110 liquid ounce glass jar corresponds to the No. 10 tin can, and further six 110 ounce glass jars have a net content which is equal to or in excess of 5 gallons.

*Example No. II:* Where a packer now packs a 55 liquid ounce glass jar, 12 jars to the case, he may add 4½¢ per case because the net contents of the glass jar corresponds to the No. 5 tin can and the net contents of the case is equal to or in excess of 5 gallons.

*Example No. III:* Where a packer now packs a 13 liquid ounce glass jar, 24 jars to the case, he may add 2.1938¢ per case for direct packing labor costs. This sum is arrived at as follows: The 13 liquid ounce jar corresponds to the No. 1½ tin can. The packer is therefore permitted to add 4.5¢ per case for direct packing labor if the net contents of the case is equal to or exceeds 5 gallons or 640 liquid ounces. The net contents of the case can be determined by multiplying the net volume of one jar, 13 ounces, by the number of jars in the case, 24. Thus, 13 x 24 = 312 liquid ounces. This is less than 5 gallons or 640 liquid ounces. The packer is therefore entitled to only that part of 4.5¢ which is equal to the portion that the net contents of the case, 312 ounces, bears to 5 gallons, 640 ounces. To determine this portion, the packer must divide the net contents of the case by the number of liquid ounces in 5 gallons.

4875	—————	640 / 312.0000
------	-------	----------------

The net contents of this case is 4875 of 5 gallons. The amount the packer is entitled to add for direct labor costs is equal to this portion of 4.5¢. Thus the packer multiplies 4875 by 4.5 (4875 × 4.5 = 2.19375) and gets the sum of 2.1938¢, the amount given above in the first sentence.

(8) The figure obtained by adding the allowance provided in (7) above to the

#### PART 1340—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 120,<sup>1</sup> Correction to Amendment 36]

#### BITUMINOUS COAL DELIVERED FROM MINE OR PREPARATION PLANT

In § 1340.212 (b) (5) and § 1340.215 (b) (4) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 the date "January 31, 1943" is corrected to read "February 14, 1943".

This correction to Amendment No. 36 shall be effective as of February 4, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong., E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3320; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:08 p. m.]

#### PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 291,<sup>1</sup> Amendment 1]

#### CERTAIN SYRUPS AND MOLASSES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

New §§ 1351.1378 and 1351.1379 are added all as set forth below:

§ 1351.1378 *Maximum prices for the syrups and molasses subject to this regulation packed in containers other than tin cans—(a) Procedure for calculating maximum prices.* A person shall calculate his maximum price for an item of syrup or molasses subject to the regulation packed in containers other than tin cans in the following manner:

(1) Determine the size of the can container which is closest in net content to the container other than a tin can;

(2) Take the maximum price for the corresponding case of this size of container;

(3) Deduct from this maximum price the total cost of cans, case and labels;

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 3168, 3447, 3901, 4337, 4342, 4404, 4540, 4541, 4700, 5059, 5560, 5607, 5827, 5835, 6169, 6218, 6265, 6272, 6472, 6325, 6524, 6744, 6896, 7777, 7670, 7914, 7942, 8354, 8650, 8948, 9783, 10470, 10581, 10780, 10993, 11008, 11012; 8 F.R. 926, 1388, 1629, 1679, 1747, 1971, 2023, 2030, 2273, 2284.

<sup>2</sup> 7 F.R. 11002.

figure resulting from (6) above, is the maximum price for the appropriate case packed in glass containers.

(9) All the above calculations shall be carried to the fourth decimal of a cent.

(b) *Fractions of a cent.* In determining the sales price for cases of such other containers, the seller shall adjust fractions of one-half cent or more to the next higher cost, and fractions of less than one-half cent to the next lower cent.

(c) *Report of prices.* A person, within ten days after determining his maximum price under the provisions of this section, shall furnish to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., the following information in a signed statement:

(1) The kind, brand and grade of the item for which a maximum price is determined;

(2) The size of the newly priced container, the net content thereof by weight or volume, and the number of containers in the case;

(3) The size of the tin container used as a base, the net content thereof by weight or volume, and the number of containers in the case;

(4) The maximum price or prices determined for each class of purchasers to which he sells;

(5) The figures showing the actual calculation of such maximum price.

(d) *Notification of the new maximum price.* Any person who determines the maximum price for an item of syrup or molasses in accordance with the provisions of this section shall accompany the first delivery of each such product to the purchaser with a statement in writing in which he shall state:

(1) The maximum price in the new container and that the price charged is at or below the maximum price;

(2) That the maximum price to such purchaser is determined in accordance with this section.

(e) *Maximum resale prices for an item of syrup or molasses packed in containers other than tin cans.* Each purchaser for resale, at wholesale or retail, shall determine his maximum resale price for the time of syrup or molasses in the new container pursuant to Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 237<sup>2</sup> and 238,<sup>3</sup> as amended.

(f) *Adjustment of maximum prices.* Any price determined pursuant to this section shall be subject to adjustment at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1351.1379 *Maximum prices for items for which no price has been established.* (a) The maximum price for any item of syrup or molasses subject to the provisions of this regulation which is to be sold and for which a maximum price cannot be established pursuant to this Maximum Price Regulation No. 291, shall be determined after specific authorization from the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., on application setting forth (1) a descrip-

tion of the grade of syrup or molasses, the size of the container and the number of containers in the case of the item for which a price is sought; and (2) the factory door cost of such item. The "factory door cost" shall include all direct and indirect costs and expenses chargeable to the production of the item, but shall not include costs and expenses chargeable to administration, selling, advertising or transportation.

(b) Until the Office of Price Administration shall fix a maximum price for such item of syrup or molasses, the applicant's maximum price for such item shall be that which has been established pursuant to the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

This amendment shall become effective March 6, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3323; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:08 p. m.]

#### PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 291,<sup>1</sup> Amendment 2]

##### CERTAIN SYRUP AND MOLASSES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

A new paragraph (f) is added to § 1351.1368; § 1351.1369 is redesignated as § 1351.1380, all to read as set forth below:

##### § 1351.1368 Maximum prices for Georgia cane syrup. \* \* \*

(f) *Producer-packers' maximum prices for Georgia cane syrup sold at wholesale and at retail.* (1) Producer-packers' maximum delivered prices for Georgia cane syrup on sales directly to retail stores shall be as follows:

\$5.24 per case of 6 No. 10 cans.  
\$5.52 per case of 12 No. 5 cans.  
\$5.80 per case of 24 No. 2½ cans.  
\$6.36 per case of 48 No. 1½ cans.  
\$3.23 per case of 24 No. 1½ cans.

(2) Producer-packers' maximum prices for Georgia cane syrup on sales directly to retail stores when the purchaser takes delivery at the plant or farm shall be as follows:

\$4.96 per case of 6 No. 10 cans.  
\$5.24 per case of 12 No. 5 cans.  
\$5.52 per case of 24 No. 2½ cans.  
\$6.08 per case of 48 No. 1½ cans.  
\$3.10 per case of 24 No. 1½ cans.

(3) Producer-packers' maximum delivered prices for Georgia cane syrup on sales directly to "domestic consumers" shall be as follows:

\$6.02 per case of 6 No. 10 cans.  
\$6.34 per case of 12 No. 5 cans.  
\$6.66 per case of 24 No. 2½ cans.  
\$7.30 per case of 48 No. 1½ cans.  
\$3.71 per case of 24 No. 1½ cans.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup>7 F.R. 11002.

"Domestic consumer" means a person who buys Georgia cane syrup for personal use. The term does not include any industrial, commercial, governmental or institutional consumers.

(4) Producer-packers' maximum prices for Georgia cane syrup on sales directly to "domestic consumers" when the purchaser takes delivery at the plant or farm, shall be as follows:

\$5.70 per case of 6 No. 10 cans  
\$6.02 per case of 12 No. 5 cans  
\$6.34 per case of 24 No. 2½ cans  
\$6.98 per case of 48 No. 1½ cans  
\$3.56 per case of 24 No. 1½ cans

(5) All established discounts and other allowances including those for prompt payment shall be continued.

This amendment shall become effective March 6, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

Approved:

GROVER B. HILL,  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3324; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:08 p. m.]

#### PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 291,<sup>1</sup> Amendment 3]

##### CERTAIN SYRUPS AND MOLASSES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

A new paragraph (c) is added to § 1351.1351; a new paragraph (c) is added to § 1351.1353; a new paragraph (b) is added to § 1351.1355; a new § 1351.1369 is added, all to read as set forth below:

##### § 1351.1351 Kinds of syrups and molasses covered by the regulation. \* \* \*

(c) *Blends of syrup containing Georgia cane syrup.* Blends of syrup containing Georgia cane syrup are blends which contain at least 5%<sup>2</sup> by volume of "Georgia cane syrup" as defined in paragraph (b) above.

##### § 1351.1353 Maximum prices for syrups and molasses. \* \* \*

(c) *Packers' maximum prices for sales and deliveries of blends of Georgia cane syrup and other syrups.* are listed in § 1351.1369.

##### § 1351.1355 Exempt sales. \* \* \*

(b) *Sales of blends of syrups containing Georgia cane syrup by persons other than packers at wholesale and retail.* Maximum prices for sales of blends of syrups containing Georgia cane syrup by persons other than packers, at wholesale and retail are established in Maxi-

<sup>1</sup>7 F.R. 11002.

<sup>2</sup>Any blends containing less than 5% Georgia cane syrup by volume remain under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

<sup>2</sup>7 F.R. 8205, 8427, 8808, 9183, 9973, 10013, 10715; 8 F.R. 373, 569, 1200, 2106.

<sup>3</sup>7 F.R. 8209, 8808, 9164, 10013, 10227, 10714; 8 F.R. 120, 374, 532, 1116, 2196.

mum Price Regulation No. 237<sup>a</sup> and 238,<sup>b</sup> respectively.

**§ 1351.1369 Packers' maximum prices for blends of syrups containing at least 5% Georgia cane syrup by volume.** A packer of blends containing Georgia cane syrup means any person who custom-

arily stores, repacks or reloads various syrups and blends or mixes them with Georgia cane syrup with or without processing the component syrups.

(a) Packers' maximum prices for blends containing Georgia cane syrup delivered in the "Southern Zone" shall be as follows:

Range No.	Percent of Georgia cane syrup in blend type	6 No. 10 cans	12 No. 5 cans	24 No. 2½ cans	48 No. 1½ cans	24 No. 1¼ cans
1	At least 5 but not more than 10	\$3.32	\$3.57	\$3.82	\$4.07	\$2.08
2	More than 10 but not more than 15	3.47	3.72	3.97	4.22	2.16
3	More than 15 but not more than 20	3.52	3.77	4.02	4.27	2.18
4	More than 20 but not more than 25	3.67	3.92	4.17	4.42	2.26
5	More than 25 but not more than 30	3.71	3.96	4.21	4.46	2.28
6	More than 30 but not more than 35	3.86	4.11	4.36	4.61	2.35
7	More than 35 but not more than 40	3.91	4.16	4.41	4.66	2.38
8	More than 40 but not more than 45	4.06	4.31	4.56	4.81	2.45
9	More than 45 but not more than 50	4.10	4.35	4.60	4.85	2.47
10	More than 50 but not more than 55	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	2.55
11	More than 55 but not more than 60	4.30	4.55	4.80	5.05	2.58
12	More than 60	4.56	4.81	5.06	5.31	2.71

(1) The "Southern Zone" includes the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

(b) Packers' maximum prices for blends containing Georgia cane syrup

delivered in all places outside the "Southern Zone" shall be the following f. o. b. Cairo, Georgia, prices, plus the lowest available freight rate to point of destination:

Range No.	Percent of Georgia cane syrup in blend type	6 No. 10 cans	12 No. 5 cans	24 No. 2½ cans	48 No. 1½ cans	24 No. 1¼ cans
1	At least 5 but not more than 10	\$3.07	\$3.32	\$3.57	\$3.82	\$1.95
2	More than 10 but not more than 15	3.22	3.47	3.72	3.97	2.03
3	More than 15 but not more than 20	3.27	3.52	3.77	4.02	2.05
4	More than 20 but not more than 25	3.42	3.67	3.92	4.17	2.13
5	More than 25 but not more than 30	3.46	3.71	3.96	4.21	2.15
6	More than 30 but not more than 35	3.61	3.86	4.11	4.36	2.22
7	More than 35 but not more than 40	3.66	3.91	4.16	4.41	2.25
8	More than 40 but not more than 45	3.81	4.06	4.31	4.56	2.32
9	More than 45 but not more than 50	3.85	4.10	4.35	4.60	2.34
10	More than 50 but not more than 55	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	2.42
11	More than 55 but not more than 60	4.05	4.30	4.55	4.80	2.45
12	More than 60	4.31	4.56	4.81	5.06	2.58

(c) All of the above prices in this § 1351.1369 shall be for carload lots to the wholesale and chain store warehouse trade, and to commercial, industrial, institutional or governmental users. If the packer has established any differentials for other classes of purchasers or for smaller or larger quantity sales, he shall continue such differentials. All discounts and other allowances, including those for prompt payment, shall also be continued.

(d) *Change of percentage of Georgia cane syrup in blend resulting in a change of range number and price.* Whenever a packer desires to change the range number within which an established blend of syrup which he is packing falls by increasing or decreasing the amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend, he shall proceed as follows:

(1) If he wishes to increase the amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend so that the new blend comes within one of the higher range numbers established in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section and consequently commands a higher maximum price, he must increase the total percentage of Georgia cane syrup in the blend by not less than 5%

by volume, for each higher range number pursuant to which he wishes to price the new blend. This increase in the percentage of Georgia cane syrup shall be over and above the amount of Georgia cane syrup which he packed in each blend of syrup on or prior to the effective date of this amendment and which he reported to the Office of Price Administration pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section.

*Example No. 1:* If a packer at or prior to the effective date of this amendment, packed a blend in Range 4, containing 23% of Georgia cane syrup and now desires to increase the amount of Georgia cane syrup in his blend so that he may price pursuant to Range No. 5—more than 25% but not more than 30%—he must add 5% to the 23% and pack a blend containing at least 28% of Georgia cane syrup.

*Example No. 2:* If the above packer desires to go to Range No. 6—that is, a blend containing over 30% but not more than 35%—he must add 10% to the 23% and pack a blend containing at least 33% of Georgia cane syrup.

(2) If he wishes to decrease the amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend, so that the new blend comes within one of the lower range numbers and consequently commands a lower maximum price, he may not decrease the total percentage of Georgia cane syrup in the blend by more than 5% by volume for each lower range number pursuant to which he wishes to price the new blend.

This decrease shall be below the amount of Georgia cane syrup which he has packed in each blend of syrup on or prior to the effective date of this amendment and which he has reported to the Office of Price Administration pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section.

*Example No. 1:* If a packer at or prior to the effective date of this amendment, packed a blend in Range 4, containing 23% syrup and now wishes to decrease the amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend so that he is required to price pursuant to Range 3—more than 15% but not more than 20% of Georgia cane syrup—he may not reduce the amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend more than 5% and must put at least 18% of Georgia cane syrup, by volume, in his blend.

*Example No. 2:* If the above packer desires to change the above 23% blend and price his new blend pursuant to Range No. 2—that is, a blend containing more than 10% but not more than 15% of Georgia cane syrup—he may not reduce the percentage of Georgia cane syrup in the new blend more than 10% and must put at least 13% of Georgia cane syrup, by volume, in his new blend.

(3) In no event shall a packer who increases the percentage of Georgia cane syrup in his blend and prices the new blend pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, increase the blend by less than the amount provided in said subparagraph. The increase so provided shall determine the minimum amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend. If he desires to alter the percentage of Georgia cane syrup in the blend he is now pricing pursuant to subparagraph (1) to insure uniformity, he shall do so only by increasing the amount of Georgia cane syrup, but may never decrease it. If he adds less than the percentage of Georgia cane syrup provided in subparagraph (1), he may not increase his maximum price despite the fact that such increase may actually bring the blend within the higher range specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(4) In no event shall a packer who decreases the amount of Georgia cane syrup in his blend and prices pursuant to a lower number range decrease the percentage of Georgia cane syrup by more than 5% for each lower range to which he goes. The decrease so provided shall determine the minimum amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend. If he desires to alter the amount of Georgia cane syrup in the blend he is now pricing pursuant to subparagraph (2) to insure uniformity, he may do so by increasing the amount of Georgia cane syrup, but may never decrease it. If he decreases the percentage by more than 5% per range, he shall be deemed to have decreased it by 10% and be required to price at the next lower range than the one in which the percentage of Georgia cane syrup in the blend actually places it.

(e) *Reports.* Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendment, or within 30 days after a person starts packing any blend of syrup containing Georgia cane syrup, he shall report to the Sugar and Confectionary Section of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., the exact percentage of Georgia cane syrup which he packed

<sup>a</sup> 7 F.R. 8205, 8427, 8808, 9183, 9973, 10013, 10715; 8 F.R. 373, 569, 1200, 2106.

<sup>b</sup> 7 F.R. 8209, 8808, 9184, 10013, 10227, 10714; 8 F.R. 120, 374, 532, 1116, 2106.

in his blend on the effective date of the amendment or prior thereto when he last packed such blend, or if he did not pack Georgia cane syrup in blends at that time or prior thereto, the exact percentage which he packed when he began packing such blends.

(1) Any packer who desires to change the percentage of Georgia cane syrup pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, shall report to the Sugar and Confectionary Section of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., at or prior to the time that he first makes such change in his blend, (1) the brand name and percentage of Georgia cane syrup in the blend from which he is changing, (2) the amount of Georgia cane syrup in that blend at the effective date of this amendment which he reported pursuant to this paragraph (e), (3) the amount of Georgia cane syrup which he now intends to pack in the blend, and (4) a statement that he has complied with the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) *Prohibition against addition of credit or commission charges.* The maximum prices established by this section shall not be increased (1) by any charges for the extension of credit; or (2) by commissions or any other charges.

This amendment shall become effective March 6, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3325; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:08 p. m.]

#### PART 1420—BREWERY AND DISTILLERY PRODUCTS

[MPR 193.<sup>1</sup> Amendment 5]

##### DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Subparagraphs (8) through (13) inclusive are added to § 1420.10 (a); § 1420.14 is redesignated § 1420.12a and a new § 1420.14, Appendix B, is added, as set forth below:

##### § 1420.10 Definitions. (a) \* \* \*

(8) "Class I retailer off-premise licensee" shall mean a retailer off-premise licensee whose gross sales of domestic and imported liquors, wines and beers during the calendar year 1941 totalled \$300,000 or more.

(9) "Class II retailer off-premise licensee" shall mean a retailer off-premise licensee whose gross sales of domestic and imported liquors, wines and beers during the calendar year 1941 totalled less than \$300,000.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 6006, 8940, 8947, 8948, 10068; 8 F.R. 1632.

(10) "Container size" shall mean the particular weight or unit in which domestic whiskey is sold to the ultimate consumer in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Alcohol Administration.

(11) "New York City metropolitan territory" shall mean the geographical area within the counties of Bronx, Kings, Manhattan, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, and Westchester in the State of New York.

(12) "Packaged domestic whiskey" shall mean any and all whiskey produced in the continental United States which is sold in containers having a capacity of one wine gallon or less.

(13) "Retailer off-premise licensee" shall mean a person licensed under the statutes of the State of New York to sell liquors and wines to the ultimate consumer for consumption off the premises of the licensee.

\* \* \*

§ 1420.14 Appendix B: Maximum prices for sales of packaged domestic whiskey by retailer off-premise licensees in the New York City metropolitan territory. The maximum prices for sales of packaged domestic whiskey by retailer off-premise licensees in the New York City metropolitan territory shall be the retailer off-premise licensee's maximum prices established under § 1420.13; or

(a) *Alternative maximum prices.* If the retailer off-premise licensee in the New York City metropolitan territory shall elect to establish an alternative maximum price for sales of any particular brand, type and container size of packaged domestic whiskey he shall determine such maximum price as follows:

(1) The retailer off-premise licensee shall determine his net cost per case for his largest single purchase of the particular brand, type and container size in question in February, 1943, or if no purchase of the particular commodity in question was made in that month, such net cost in the nearest preceding month in which a purchase of the commodity was made during the period from July 19, 1942 through January 31, 1943. "Net cost" shall not include the amount of the increased Federal excise tax of November 1, 1942, and it shall mean the net price paid by the seller for the particular commodity in question delivered at his customary receiving point less all discounts allowed him, except the discount for prompt payment. No charge or cost for local unloading or local trucking shall be included.

(2) Multiply the net cost per case determined in accordance with subparagraph (1) by:

(i) 1.10 in the case of Class I retailer off-premise licensees; or

(ii) 1.20 in the case of Class II retailer off-premise licensees.

(3) Add to the resulting figure at 2 (i) or (ii) as the case may be the amount of any new tax or increase in an existing tax incident to the sale, processing or use of domestic whiskey which is imposed upon the seller or any prior vendor after March 31, 1942 with respect to the particular quantity of domestic whiskey to be priced

hereunder by any statute of the United States, statute of the State of New York, or ordinance of any subdivision thereof within the New York City metropolitan territory: *Provided*, That the amount of such tax shall have been paid or shall have accrued and be payable by such seller to the proper taxing authorities or to any prior vendor.

(4) Divide the resulting figure at (3), as computed by the Class I or Class II retailer off-premise licensee as the case may be, by the number of individual containers of the particular brand, type and container size within the case. Adjust the figure thus arrived at to the next higher even cent if the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent or over and to the next lower even cent if the fraction is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent.

(5) Multiply the resulting figure at (4), as computed by the Class I or Class II retailer off-premise licensee as the case may be, by the percentage rate of any sales tax or similar tax imposed upon the seller by any ordinance of any subdivision of the State of New York within the New York City metropolitan territory. The resulting figure shall be rounded off to the nearest full cent in accordance with the practice of the seller in March, 1942, and added to the amount determined at (4): *Provided*, That the amount of such tax shall be separately stated and collected by the seller.

(6) The resulting figure at (5) shall be such retailer's maximum price per unit for sales of the particular brand, type and container size of packaged domestic whiskey in question, and such maximum price shall be applicable to such retailer's floor stocks of the particular commodity priced hereunder as well as to new purchases of such commodity, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) *Reports.* Within five days after establishing a maximum price for any brand, type and container size of packaged domestic whiskey under paragraph (a), the retailer off-premise licensee shall file with the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, 525 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, a report of the establishment of such maximum price. Such report shall set forth the classification of such licensee; a description of the commodity priced; his net cost per case for the commodity in question; the date of the purchase by reference to which his net cost is determined; the name of his supplier; his former maximum price for the commodity in question; his new maximum price established under paragraph (a); and the method of his computations under paragraph (a).

(c) *Maximum prices cannot be changed.* (1) On and after the date of filing the report required at paragraph (b) the maximum price established by the retailer off-premise licensee for the particular brand, type and container size of packaged domestic whiskey in question shall not be changed unless an adjustment thereof is required for the addition of new or increased taxes in accordance with paragraph (a) (3); or unless a change is required by written notification from the District Office of

the Office of Price Administration, New York City, New York.

(2) If a retailer off-premise licensee in the New York City metropolitan territory does not establish a maximum price under paragraph (a) within 90 days from the effective date of this amendment, his maximum prices established under § 1420.13 shall not be altered except as provided in that section.

(d) *Classification of retailer off-premise licensees.* (1) Each retailer off-premise licensee shall determine his classification by reference to his gross sales of liquors, wines and beers for twelve months during the calendar year 1941. If such gross sales totalled \$300,000 or more, he shall be a Class I retailer off-premise licensee for the purpose of this amendment. If such sales totalled less than \$300,000, he shall be a Class II retailer off-premise licensee for the purposes of this amendment.

(i) If the retailer off-premise licensee cannot determine his classification by reference to such gross sales for 12 months during the calendar year 1941, such retailer shall determine his classification by reference to his gross sales during the earliest twelve month period commencing after January 1, 1941.

(a) Where the retailer's classification is determined by reference to any period of time after November 1, 1942, such retailer shall deduct from the amount of the gross sales made after such date the amount of the increase in the Federal excise tax which became effective on November 1, 1942 paid by the retailer to the proper taxing authorities or to any prior vendor.

(ii) If the retailer off-premise licensee cannot determine his classification because he has not engaged in business for a 12 month period prior to the effective date of this amendment, such retailer's classification shall be determined upon application to the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, New York City, New York. Such application shall contain appropriate facts with reference to which applicant's classification may be established. The Price Administrator or any duly authorized officer of the Office of Price Administration in the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, New York City, shall by order establish the classification of such retailer.

This amendment shall become effective March 8, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421, 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March, 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3321; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:09 p. m.]

#### PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES [Order 308 Under § 1499.3 (b) of GMPR]

##### MCKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, It is ordered:

§ 1499.1744 Approval of maximum prices for sales of Pyrinate A-200—(a)

*Maximum prices.* Maximum prices for sales by any seller of one ounce jars of Pyrinate A-200 are established as follows:

(1) *Sales other than sales on prescription.*

	<i>Per dozen</i>
Sales to wholesalers.....	\$2.63
Sales to U. S. Government or to institutions.....	2.98
Sales to retailers.....	3.50
Sales at retail.....	<i>Per jar</i> 8.45

(2) *Sales on prescription.* The maximum prices established by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not apply to sales on prescription of Pyrinate A-200. The maximum price for a sale on prescription of Pyrinate A-200 shall be determined by the person making the sale on prescription in accordance with the provisions of § 1499.3 (a) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, except that no report of the maximum price so determined need be filed as required by that section.

(b) *Discounts and allowances.* Any seller making sales of Pyrinate A-200 shall apply to the maximum prices established for such sales in paragraph (a) all quantity differentials, trade practices, credit terms, practices relating to the payment of shipping charges, and other customary discounts, and allowances which were in effect in March, 1942 on sales of Soretone by such seller or if such seller did not sell Soretone in March, 1942, on sales of the antiseptic ointment most comparable to Pyrinate A-200 which such seller sold in March, 1942.

(c) *Definitions.* When used in this order the term:

(1) "Pyrinate A-200" refers to a parasiticidal ointment containing an extract of pyrethrum flowers manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, Inc. of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

(2) "Soretone" refers to an antiseptic liniment manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

(d) *Marking packages with retail ceiling price.* On and after June 1, 1943, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., shall mark the carton in which it packages each one ounce jar of Pyrinate A-200 as follows:

Ceiling price 45 cents

This legend shall be printed or stamped in letters at least one quarter as large as those used for the name of the product on the container to be sold by the seller at retail to the ultimate consumer, when it is not sold on prescription, and the type shall be sufficiently bold and the words shall be printed or stamped in a color which sharply contrasts with the background so that the words are clearly legible. No retailer, except a person making a sale on prescription, shall make sales of Pyrinate A-200 unless the package is marked with the ceiling price as required by this paragraph.

(e) *Notification of maximum prices—*

(1) *By McKesson & Robbins, Inc. to wholesalers.* McKesson & Robbins, Inc. shall supply to each wholesaler before or at the time of its first delivery of Pyrinate A-200 to such wholesaler a

written notification of maximum prices as follows:

OPA has authorized us to charge wholesalers not more than \$2.63 per dozen, less customary discounts and allowances for one ounce jars of Pyrinate A-200.

Wholesaler's maximum prices for sales of one ounce jars of Pyrinate A-200 to retailers are established at \$3.50 per dozen, less customary discounts and allowances.

Retailer's maximum prices for sales of one ounce jars of Pyrinate A-200 are established at 45 cents per jar, less customary discounts and allowances.

OPA requires that you keep a copy of this notice for examination.

(2) *By McKesson & Robbins, Inc. to retailers.* McKesson & Robbins Inc. shall supply a written notification to each retailer before or at the time of its first delivery of Pyrinate A-200 to such retailer. Such notification shall read as follows:

OPA has authorized us to charge retailers no more than \$3.50 per dozen, less customary discounts and allowances, for one ounce jars of Pyrinate A-200.

Retailers' maximum price for sales of one ounce jars of Pyrinate A-200 are established at 45¢ per jar, less customary discounts and allowances.

OPA requires you to keep a copy of this notice for examination.

(f) All prayers of the applicant not granted herein are denied.

(g) This Order No. 308 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective March 3, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3326; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:10 p. m.]

#### PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[Order 309 Under § 1499.3 (b) of GMPR]

##### DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, It is ordered:

§ 1499.1745 Approval of maximum prices for sales of Palatone and Cyclotene by the Dow Chemical Company.

(a) Maximum prices for sales by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan of Palatone and Cyclotene are established as set forth below:

(1) *Palatone.*

*Per lb., f. o. b.  
seller's shipping  
point, in 1 lb.  
ground glass  
stoppered bottles*

5 lbs. or less.....	\$22.80
6 to 20 lbs. inclusive.....	22.00
21 lbs. and over.....	21.50

(2) *Cyclotene.*

5 lbs. or less.....	\$25.80
6 to 20 lbs. inclusive.....	24.90
21 lbs. and over.....	24.30

(b) *Definitions.* (1) "Palatone" is the trade name of the Dow Chemical Company for methyl hydroxy pyrone.

(2) "Cyclotene" is the trade name of the Dow Chemical Company for methyl cyclo pentenolone.

(c) *Report.* At such time as the rate of production of either Palatone or Cyclotene by the Dow Chemical Company reaches a rate of 1,000 lbs. per year, Dow Chemical Company shall submit its then current cost figures for the production of such product.

(c) All prayers of the application not granted herein are denied.

(d) This Order No. 309 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective March 3, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3327; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:10 p. m.]

#### PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[Amendment 115 to Supp. Reg. 14<sup>1</sup> to  
GMPR<sup>2</sup>]

##### IMPORTED WHISKEYS IN NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

A new subparagraph (71) is added to paragraph (a) of § 1499.73 as set forth below:

*§ 1499.73 Modification of maximum prices established by § 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation for certain commodities, services and transactions.* (a) The maximum prices established by § 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation for the commodities, services and transactions listed below are modified as hereinafter provided:

\* \* \* \* \*

(71) Sales of packaged imported whiskey by retailer off-premise licensees

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 5486, 5709, 6008, 5911, 6271, 6369, 6477, 6473, 6774, 6775, 6793, 6887, 6892, 6776, 6939, 7011, 7012, 6965, 7250, 7289, 7203, 7365, 7401, 7453, 7400, 7510, 7536, 7604, 7538, 7511, 7535, 7739, 7671, 7812, 7914, 7946, 8237, 8024, 8199, 8351, 8358, 8524, 8652, 8707, 8881, 8899, 9082, 8950, 9131, 8953, 8954, 8955, 8959, 9043, 9196, 9397, 9391, 9495, 9496, 10381, 9639, 9786, 9900, 9901, 10069, 10111, 10022, 10151, 10231, 10294, 10346, 10381, 10480, 10583, 10537, 10705, 10557, 10583, 10865, 11005; 8 F.R. 276, 439, 535, 494, 589, 863, 1139, 1590, 980, 1030, 876, 1121, 878, 1142, 1279, 1383, 1589, 1455, 1460, 1633, 1467, 1818, 1894, 1978, 2041, 1895, 2035, 2157, 2343, 2354, 2274, 2343, 2346.

<sup>2</sup> 7 F.R. 3153, 3330, 3666, 3990, 3991, 4339, 4487, 4659, 4738, 5027, 5276, 5192, 5365, 5445, 5565, 5484, 5775, 5784, 5783, 6058, 6081, 6007, 6216, 6615, 6794, 6939, 7093, 7322, 7454, 7758, 7913, 8431, 8881, 9004, 8942, 9435, 9615, 9616, 9732, 10155, 10454; 8 F.R. 371, 1204, 1317, 2029, 2110.

in the New York City metropolitan territory. The maximum prices for sales of packaged imported whiskey by retailer off-premise licensees in the New York City metropolitan territory shall be the retailer off-premise licensee's maximum prices established under § 1499.2; or

(i) *Alternative maximum prices.* If the retailer off-premise licensee in the New York City metropolitan territory shall elect to establish an alternative maximum price for sales of any particular brand, type and container size of packaged imported whiskey he shall determine such maximum price as follows:

(a) The retailer off-premise licensee shall determine his net most per case for his largest single purchase of the particular brand, type and container size in question in February, 1943, or if no purchase of the particular commodity in question was made in that month, such net cost in the nearest preceding month in which a purchase of the commodity was made during the period from July 19, 1942 through January 31, 1943. "Net cost" shall not include the amount of the increased Federal excise tax of November 1, 1942, and it shall mean the net price paid by the seller for the particular commodity in question delivered at his customary receiving point less all discounts allowed him, except the discount for prompt payment. No charge or cost for local unloading or local trucking shall be included.

(b) Multiply the net cost per case determined in accordance with subdivision (a) by:

- (1) 1.075 in the case of Class I retailer off-premise licensees; or
- (2) 1.15 in the case of Class II retailer off-premise licensees.

(c) Add to the resulting figure at (b) (1) or (2) as the case may be the amount of any new tax or increase in an existing tax incident to the sale, processing or use of imported whiskey which is imposed upon the seller or any prior vendor after March 31, 1942 with respect to the particular quantity of imported whiskey to be priced hereunder by any statute of the United States, statute of the State of New York, or ordinance of any subdivision thereof within the New York City metropolitan territory: *Provided*, That the amount of such tax shall have been paid or shall have accrued and be payable by such seller to the proper taxing authorities or to any prior vendor.

(d) Divide the resulting figure at (c), as computed by the Class I or Class II retailer off-premises licensee as the case may be, by the number of individual containers of the particular brand, type and container size within the case. Adjust the figure thus arrived at to the next higher even cent if the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent or over and to the next lower even cent if the fraction is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent.

(e) Multiply the resulting figure at (d), as computed by the Class I or Class II retailer off-premise licensee as the case may be, by the percentage rate of any sales tax or similar tax imposed upon the seller by any ordinance of any subdivision of the State of New York

within the New York City metropolitan territory. The resulting figure shall be rounded off to the nearest full cent in accordance with the practice of the seller in March, 1942, and added to the amount determined at (d): *Provided*, That the amount of such tax shall be separately stated and collected by the seller.

(f) The resulting figure at (e) shall be such retailer's maximum price per unit for sales of the particular brand, type and container size of packaged imported whiskey in question, and such maximum price shall be applicable to such retailer's floor stocks of the particular commodity priced hereunder as well as to new purchases of such commodity, subject to the provisions of subdivisions (ii) and (iii).

(ii) *Reports.* Within five days after establishing a maximum price for any brand, type and container size of packaged imported whiskey under subdivision (i), the retailer off-premise licensee shall file with the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, 525 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, a report of the establishment of such maximum price. Such report shall set forth the classification of such licensee; a description of the commodity priced; his net cost per case for the commodity in question; the date of the purchase by reference to which his net cost is determined; the name of his supplier; his former maximum price for the commodity in question; his new maximum price established under subdivision (i); and the method of his computations under subdivision (i).

(iii) *Maximum prices cannot be changed.* (a) On and after the date of filing the report required at subdivision (ii) the maximum price established by the retailer off-premise licensee for the particular brand, type and container size of packaged imported whiskey in question shall not be changed unless an adjustment thereof is required for the addition of new or increased taxes in accordance with subdivision (i) (c); or unless a change is required by written notification from the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, New York City, New York.

(b) If a retailer off-premise licensee in the New York City metropolitan territory does not establish a maximum price under subdivision (i) within 90 days from the effective date of this Amendment, his maximum prices established under § 1499.2 shall not be altered under the provisions of this amendment.

##### (iv) Definitions.

"Class I retailer off-premise licensee" shall mean a retailer off-premise licensee whose gross sales of domestic and imported liquors, wines and beers during the calendar year 1941 totalled \$300,000 or more.

"Class II retailer off-premise licensee" shall mean a retailer off-premise licensee whose gross sales of domestic and imported liquors, wines and beers during the calendar year 1941 totalled less than \$300,000.

"Container size" shall mean the particular weight or unit in which imported whiskey is sold to the ultimate consumer in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Alcohol Administration.

"New York City metropolitan territory" shall mean the geographical area within the counties of Bronx, Kings, Manhattan, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, and Westchester in the State of New York.

"Packaged imported whiskey" shall mean any and all whiskey produced outside of the Continental United States or its territories and possessions, and which is sold in the continental United States in containers having a capacity of one wine gallon or less.

"Retailer off-premise licensee" shall mean a person licensed under the statutes of the State of New York to sell liquors and wines to the ultimate consumer for consumption off the premise of the licensee.

(v) *Classification of retailer off-premise licensees.* (a) Each retailer off-premise licensee shall determine his classification by reference to his gross sales of liquors, wines and beers for twelve months during the calendar year 1941. If such gross sales totalled \$300,000 or more, he shall be a Class I retailer off-premise licensee for the purposes of this amendment. If such sales totaled less than \$300,000, he shall be a Class II retailer off-premise licensee for the purposes of this amendment.

(1) If the retailer off-premise licensee cannot determine his classification by reference to such gross sales for 12 months during the calendar year 1941, such retailer shall determine his classification by reference to his gross sales during the earliest twelve month period commencing after January 1, 1941.

(A) Where the retailer's classification is determined by reference to any period of time after November 1, 1942, such retailer shall deduct from the amount of the gross sales made after such date the amount of the increase in the Federal excise tax which became effective on November 1, 1942 paid by the retailer to the proper taxing authorities or to any prior vendor.

(2) If the retailer off-premise licensee cannot determine his classification because he has not engaged in business for a 12-month period prior to the effective date of this amendment, such retailer's classification shall be determined upon application to the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, New York City, New York. Such application shall contain appropriate facts with reference to which applicant's classification may be established. The Price Administrator or any duly authorized officer of the Office of Price Administration in the District Office of the Office of Price Administration, New York City, New York, shall by order establish the classification of such retailer.

This amendment shall become effective March 8, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421, 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3322; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:09 p. m.]

#### PART 1315—RUBBER AND PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS OF WHICH RUBBER IS A COMPOUND

[Ration Order 1A<sup>1</sup>, Amendment 15]

##### TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING AND CAMELBACK

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Ration Order No. 1A is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1315.653 (b) is amended as follows:

(b) *Review by hearing commissioner.* Any person against whom an order has been issued after February 28, 1943, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) may within fifteen (15) days after the effective date thereof, appeal from such order by filing a statement of objections to the order with the board which issued it. Within three (3) days after receipt of the statement the board shall forward it, together with a copy of the notice instituting such proceedings, a copy of the record, if any, and a copy of the board's order to the hearing commissioner having jurisdiction over the area in which the board is located. Within five (5) days after receipt of such statement from the board, the hearing commissioner shall notify the respondent and the regional attorney in the region in which the board is located of the time and place set for the hearing. The appeal shall be heard and determined pursuant to the provisions of § 1300.169 of Procedural Regulation No. 4 and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions applicable to requests for hearing and review, stay orders and appeals pursuant to the provisions of §§ 1315.653 and 1315.655 in effect before March 1, 1943, shall govern the review, rights to appeal and appeals pending from orders issued pursuant to this paragraph before such date, and all provisions of such sections before such date are continued in effect for this purpose.

2. Paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of § 1315.653 are revoked.

3. Section 1315.655 is revoked.

4. Section 1315.656 is amended as follows:

§ 1315.656 *Authority of regional administrators and State directors to revoke certificates.* (a) The several regional administrators of the Office of Price Administration within their respective regions, and such State directors (as defined in Procedural Regulation No. 9) as may be designated by the regional administrators for that purpose, are authorized to determine whether any certificate-holder who has not yet exchanged the certificate for the commodity described was entitled to receive such certificate on the basis of facts submitted in applying for his certificate. Upon notification to the holder of such

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup>7 F.R. 9160, 9392, 9724, 10072, 10336; 8 F.R. 535606, 1585, 1628, 1629, 1839, 2030, 2348, 2152.

proceeding, the certificate shall become null and void pending final determination of its validity in the manner provided in paragraph (b).

(b) In any such case the State director or regional administrator shall receive and consider any evidence presented by the holder of the certificate and may require him to appear for examination and to produce such witnesses or evidence as such officer may deem material. If such officer determines that the certificate-holder was not entitled to receive the certificate, he may order it surrendered to him within forty-eight (48) hours after the certificate-holder receives such order. The certificate-holder may appeal from an adverse decision upon such redetermination pursuant to Procedural Regulation No. 9.

This amendment shall become effective March 2d, 1943.

(Pub. Law No. 671, 76th Cong. as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719, issued April 7, 1942, W.P.B. Dir. No. 1, 7 F.R. 562, Supp. Dir. No. 1, 7 F.R. 9121)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3346; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
5:09 p. m.]

#### PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 319; Amendment 1]

##### CERTAIN BAKERY PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Section 1351.1907 is hereby amended to read as set forth below:

§ 1351.1907 *Producers' wrappers must show retailer's maximum price for sale to consumer.* Wherever a producer sells a commodity listed in Appendix A hereof in a wrapper or other packaging materials after having calculated or reported his maximum price thereon, he shall print on the face of said wrapper or other packaging material the maximum price of the retailer for sales to ultimate consumers calculated in accordance with § 1351.1904, inserting it in the following statement: "Ceiling price -----".

*Provided*, That where the producer has on hand a supply of wrappers or other packaging materials procured at any time prior to the effective date of this amendment and which bears with or without description, a price of the commodity not exceeding the retailer's maximum price for sales to ultimate consumers as herein specified, he may exhaust his present supply before procuring wrappers or other packaging materials bearing the precise statement above specified.

<sup>1</sup>8 F.R. 1808.

## FEDERAL REGISTER, Thursday, March 4, 1943

This amendment shall become effective March 8, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3344; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:58 p. m.]

## PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[IMPR 319,<sup>1</sup> Amendment 2]

## CERTAIN BAKERY PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Section 1351.1904 is hereby amended to read as set forth below:

**§ 1351.1904 Maximum prices of retailers for sales to ultimate consumers.** The maximum price for every retailer for sales of a commodity listed in Appendix A hereof to ultimate consumers shall be the figure resulting from multiplying the maximum price of his producer for sales to retailers by 125 per cent. If the figure resulting contains a fraction of one-half cent or more, the retailer shall adjust it to the next higher cent, or if less than one-half cent, to the next lower cent.

This amendment shall become effective March 8, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3345; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:58 p. m.]

## PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[Ration Order 11<sup>2</sup>; Amendment 44]

## FUEL OIL RATIONING REGULATIONS

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Sections 1394.5507 (a), 1394.5508 and 1394.5803 are amended; as set forth below:

## Expiration and Revocation of Rations

**§ 1394.5507 Coupons, other evidences and delivery receipts property of Office of Price Administration; summary revocations.** (a) All coupon sheets, coupons, acknowledgments of delivery, inventory

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup>8 F.R. 1808.

<sup>2</sup>7 F.R. 8480, 8708, 8897, 9216, 9396, 9492, 9427, 9430, 9621, 9784, 10181, 10379, 10530, 10531, 10780, 10707, 11118, 11071; 8 F.R. 165, 237, 437, 369, 374, 535, 439, 444, 607, 698, 977, 1203, 1235, 1282, 1681, 1636, 1859, 2194, 2432.

coupons, exchange certificates, export certificates and delivery receipts shall be and remain, when issued, the property of the Office of Price Administration. Such Office may, whenever it deems it to be in the public interest to do so, revoke, withhold the use of, or refuse to issue any ration, and may require the surrender and return of any coupon sheet, coupon, acknowledgment of delivery, inventory coupon, exchange certificate, export certificate or delivery receipt.

\* \* \* \* \*

**§ 1394.5508 Authority of regional administrators, State directors and district managers to cancel and require the surrender of rations.** (a) The several regional administrators of the Office of Price Administration within their respective regions, and such State directors and district managers as may be designated by the regional administrators for that purpose, are, except where an administrative suspension order may be obtained in accordance with Procedural Regulation No. 4, authorized to determine whether any ration holder was entitled to receive the ration issued to him.

(b) In any case where a district manager, State director or regional administrator is authorized pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section to review or redetermine the right of any ration holder to receive or retain any ration, such officer shall receive and consider any evidence presented by the holder of the ration and may require him to appear for examination and to produce such witnesses or evidence as such officer may deem material. If such officer determines that such ration holder was not entitled to receive or is not entitled to retain the ration issued to him, such officer may order that any coupons or other evidences or delivery receipts be cancelled and surrendered. Within forty-eight (48) hours of receiving notice requiring the surrender of any coupons or other evidences or delivery receipts pursuant to such review or redetermination, the person holding the coupons or other evidences or delivery receipts shall surrender them pursuant to such notice. Any person may appeal from an adverse decision upon such review or redetermination pursuant to Procedural Regulation No. 9.

## Enforcement

**§ 1394.5803 Suspension orders.** An administrative suspension order may be obtained in accordance with Procedural Regulation No. 4 against any person who violates Ration Order No. 11.

This amendment shall become effective on March 2d, 1943.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Law 89, 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; W.P.B. Directive No. 1, 7 F.R. 562, Supp. Directive No. 1-O, 7 F.R. 8418; Executive Order 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3341; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:57 p. m.]

## PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[Ration Order 5C; Amendment 28]

## MILEAGE RATIONING: GASOLINE REGULATIONS

A rationale accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Ration Order No. 5C is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1394.8105 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Any person against whom an order has been issued after February 28, 1943, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section may, within fifteen (15) days after the effective date thereof, appeal from such order by filing a statement of objections to the order with the board which issued it. Within three (3) days after the receipt of the statement the board shall forward it, together with a copy of the notice instituting such proceedings, a copy of the record, if any, and a copy of the board's order to the hearing commissioner having jurisdiction over the area in which the board is located. Within five (5) days after the receipt of the statement the hearing commissioner shall notify the respondent and the regional attorney in the region in which the board is located of the time and place set for the hearing. The appeal shall be heard and determined pursuant to the provisions of § 1300.169 of Procedural Regulation No. 4<sup>3</sup> and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions applicable to requests for hearing and review, stay orders and appeals pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section in effect before March 1, 1943, shall govern review, rights to appeal, and appeals pending from orders issued pursuant to this section before such date, and all provisions of such paragraphs before such date are continued in effect for this purpose.

2. Section 1394.8105 (c) is revoked.

3. Section 1394.8105 (d) is revoked.

4. Section 1394.8107 is revoked.

5. Section 1394.8109 is revoked.

6. Section 1394.8111 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Such review and any order by such officer withholding, modifying or revoking such a ration and any appeal from such an order shall be made pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of § 1394.8114.

7. Section 1394.8114 is added to read as follows:

**§ 1394.8114 Authority of regional administrators and State directors to cancel and require the surrender of coupons and coupon books.** (a) The several regional administrators of the Office of Price Administration within their respec-

<sup>1</sup>7 F.R. 9135, 9787, 10147, 10016, 10110, 10338, 10706, 10786, 10787, 11009, 11070; 8 F.R. 179, 274, 369, 372, 607, 565, 1028, 1202, 1203, 1365, 1282, 1366, 1318, 1388, 1813, 1895, 2098, 2213, 2288, 2353, 2431.

<sup>2</sup>8 F.R. 1744, 2035.

tive regions, and such State directors as may be designated by the regional administrators for that purpose, are authorized to determine whether any ration holder was entitled to receive the ration issued to him.

(b) In any case where a State director or Regional administrator is authorized by any provision of Ration Order No. 5C to review or redetermine the right of any ration holder to receive or retain any ration, such officer shall receive and consider any evidence presented by the holder of the ration and may require him to appear for examination and to produce such witnesses or evidence as such officer may deem material. If such officer determines that such ration holder was not entitled to receive or is not entitled to retain the ration in the class or quantity issued to him, such officer may order that any coupons or coupon books be cancelled and surrendered. Within forty-eight (48) hours of receiving notice requiring the surrender of any coupons or coupon books pursuant to such review or redetermination, the person holding the coupons or coupon books shall surrender them to the officer from whom he received such notice. Any person may appeal from an adverse decision upon such review or redetermination pursuant to Procedural Regulation No. 9.\*

8. Section 1394.8115 is added to read as follows:

*§ 1394.8115 Effect of revocation of § 1394.8109 and saving provisions.* (a) No proceedings instituted pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 1394.8109 in which no order has been made before March 1, 1943, shall be abated by the revocation of such section. Unless the hearing administrator directs that such proceedings shall continue to be governed by the former provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 1394.8109, such proceedings, if based upon a charge that any provision of Ration Order No. 5A or 5C has been violated, shall be transferred to the hearing commissioner of the Office of Price Administration having jurisdiction over the area in which such proceedings were instituted, and all further proceedings therein shall be governed by the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 4.\* Such proceedings, if based upon a charge that a ration holder was not entitled to receive the ration issued, shall be governed by the provisions of § 1394.8114.

(b) No orders issued pursuant to the provisions of § 1394.8109 before March 1, 1943, and no rights to appeal and no appeals from such orders shall be abated by the revocation of such section. The procedure which was formerly applicable shall govern appeals from such orders and the provisions establishing such procedure are continued in effect for this purpose.

9. Section 1394.8302 is amended to read as follows:

*§ 1394.8302 Suspension orders.* Any person who violates this Ration Order No. 5C may, by administrative suspen-

sion order, be prohibited from receiving any transfers or deliveries of, or selling or using or otherwise disposing of, any gasoline, tire or passenger automobile. Proceedings for the issuance of suspension orders shall be instituted and governed pursuant to the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 4.

This amendment shall become effective March 2, 1943.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong.; as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421, 507, 77th Cong.; W.P.B. Dir. No. 1, 7 F.R. 562; Supp. Dir. No. 1Q, 7 F.R. 9121; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 2d day of March, 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3347; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
5:09 p.m.]

#### PART 1395—NONFERROUS FOUNDRY PRODUCTS

[Rev. MPR 125.<sup>1</sup> Amendment 2]

##### NONFERROUS FOUNDRY PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Section 1395.2 (d) is amended by inserting after the word "until", the date "April 1, 1943" and deleting the date "March 1, 1943."

This amendment shall become effective March 1, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 1st day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3340; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:57 p.m.]

#### PART 1407—RATIONING OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[Ration Order 12.<sup>2</sup> Amendment 23]

##### COFFEE RATIONING REGULATIONS

A rationale accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Ration Order No. 12 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1407.974 is revoked.
2. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 1407.991 are amended to read as follows:

(a) Any person who requires roasted coffee for the purpose of transfer to any person specified in § 1407.991 (a) or paragraph (c) (1) or (c) (2) of this section pursuant to a written contract with

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup>8 F.R. 1271, 2597.

<sup>2</sup>7 F.R. 9710, 10380, 11071, 11072; 8 F.R. 28, 167, 566, 621, 978, 1288, 1316, 1366, 1631, 2026, 2027, 2032, 2154, 2346, 2433.

such person, may apply in writing to the board for certificates authorizing the acquisition of the quantity of roasted coffee so required. Such application shall include or be accompanied by a statement of the date of contract, the number or other designation of the contract, and the quantity of roasted coffee required in order to perform the contract. Such roasted coffee shall be used only for the purpose of performing the contract. A person who receives a certificate or certificates pursuant to this paragraph in order to fulfill a contract with any person specified in § 1407.991 (a) shall, within ten days of the delivery by him to the person with whom such contract is made of roasted coffee in an amount equal to the weight value of the certificates received, surrender or issue evidences to the board in weight value equal to the weight value of the certificates so received.

(b) Any retailer or wholesaler who on or after November 22, 1942, transfers roasted coffee to any of the persons (other than any agency specified in § 1407.991 (a)) and for the purposes specified in paragraph (c) of this section, without receiving coffee stamps or certificates therefor, may, if he has not obtained a certificate with respect thereto pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, apply in writing to the board for certificates authorizing the acquisition of an equivalent amount of roasted coffee.

(c) The persons and purposes included within the provisions of this section are the following:

(1) Any agency of the United States or foreign government, other than any agency specified in § 1407.991 (a), for export to any foreign country.

(2) Veterans' Administration.

(3) Any person, other than any agency specified in § 1407.991 (a), for transfer to any territory or possession of the United States other than the District of Columbia.

(4) Any person, other than any agency specified in § 1407.991 (a), operating an ocean-going vessel engaged in the transportation of cargo or passengers in foreign, coastwise, or intercoastal trade, as ships' stores for consumption aboard such vessel.

3. Section 1407.991a is added to read as follows:

*§ 1407.991a Ration banking by exempt agencies.* (a) The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, War Shipping Administration, United States Maritime Commission, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Ships' Service Departments Afloat, and Army Exchange Service (to the extent that it acquires roasted coffee for export to a foreign country or for transfer to any territory or possession of the United States other than the District of Columbia) are exempt agencies for the purpose of General Ration Order 3B and are referred to as exempt agencies in Ration Order No. 12. Nothing in Ration Order No. 12 restricts the amount of coffee which exempt agencies may acquire.

<sup>1</sup>7 F.R. 8796; 8 F.R. 856, 1838, 2030.

<sup>2</sup>8 F.R. 1744, 2035.

## FEDERAL REGISTER, Thursday, March 4, 1943

(b) Each exempt agency is authorized to open one or more exempt accounts, of the type described in General Ration Order 3B, and, except as otherwise provided in Ration Order No. 12, no exempt agency shall acquire roasted coffee except upon the issuance by it of a ration check equal in weight value to the weight of the roasted coffee transferred to it: *Provided, however,* That roasted coffee may be transferred between or within exempt agencies without the issuance of a check.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1407.1021 (a), an exempt agency shall issue an appropriate check to the person who transfers roasted coffee to it at the time such roasted coffee is delivered to it or as soon as practicable thereafter.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Ration Order No. 12, if for any reason a check cannot be used when an exempt agency acquires roasted coffee, an emergency acknowledgment issued by the exempt agency shall authorize the transfer of roasted coffee to it. An emergency acknowledgment may be in any form, but shall be signed by an authorized officer or employee of the exempt agency, shall specify his official title or rank, and shall state (1) the name of the agency, (2) the name and address of the activity within the agency for which such roasted coffee is acquired, (3) the name and address of the activity to which the emergency acknowledgment must be sent for replacement by a ration check, (4) the amount of roasted coffee acquired, and (5) the date of its acquisition. An emergency acknowledgment shall not authorize the transfer of roasted coffee to the person to whom it is issued, nor shall it be valid for deposit. A person to whom an emergency acknowledgment is issued shall send it to the activity of the exempt agency designated thereon, and a ration check for the amount of roasted coffee transferred shall be issued to him in exchange for the emergency acknowledgment.

4. Section 1407.1015 is amended by deleting the phrase "to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or" and by inserting after the phrase "§ 1407.991" the phrase "or § 1407.991a (a)."

5. Section 1407.1018 is amended by deleting the phrase "the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or" and by inserting after the phrase "§ 1407.991" the phrase "or § 1407.991a (a)."

6. Section 1407.1049 is amended to read as follows:

§ 1407.1049 *Transfers to certain persons.* Any person may transfer without the surrender of coffee stamps or certificates and irrespective of any restriction on the transfer or acquisition of coffee imposed by Ration Order No. 12, coffee to any of the persons enumerated in § 1407.991 (c), subject, however, to the provisions of § 1407.991. The Veterans' Administration and agencies specified in § 1407.991a (a) may acquire green coffee irrespective of any restriction on the transfer or acquisition of green coffee imposed by Ration Order No. 12.

7. Section 1407.1084 is amended to read as follows:

§ 1407.1084 *Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Post Exchanges, Commissaries, and Ships' Service Stores—(a) Ration banking.* Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges of the Marine Corps, and Ships' Service Departments Ashore of the Navy and Coast Guard, and other similar activities designated by the respective exempt agencies, which transfer roasted coffee, shall open ration bank accounts but may not open exempt accounts of the type described in General Ration Order 3B. Ration credits necessary for the acquisition of roasted coffee by such Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Departments Ashore, and similar activities will be created as a result of arrangements between the Office of Price Administration and the Army Exchange Service of the United States War Department and the Bureau of Naval Personnel of the Navy Department, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. Ration credits may be transferred, by the issuance of checks and without the transfer of coffee, between accounts maintained for Army Exchanges, between accounts maintained for Post Exchanges, between accounts maintained for Ships' Service Departments Ashore of the Navy, and between accounts maintained for Ships' Service Departments Ashore of the Coast Guard. (Establishing ration credits for use by Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges, and Ships' Service Departments Ashore for the acquisition of roasted coffee for institutional use is covered by General Ration Order 5.)

(b) *Acquiring and transferring roasted coffee.* Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Departments Ashore, Sales Commissaries, and Commissary Stores, and any other activity of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard and the Food Distribution Administration may transfer roasted coffee and shall, with respect to such transfers, be governed by the provisions of Ration Order No. 12 governing transfers of roasted coffee by retailers and wholesalers. Such Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Departments Ashore, Sales Commissaries, or any other activity of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or the Food Distribution Administration may acquire roasted coffee for such purpose only upon the issuance by it of appropriate ration checks: *Provided, however,* That during the month of March 1943, Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Departments Ashore and similar designated activities may, if ration checks are unavailable, issue emergency acknowledgments, as described in § 1407.991a (d). The person to whom such emergency acknowledgment is issued shall not use it to acquire coffee, but shall exchange it for a ration check at the activity designated thereon. Coffee stamps and certificates surrendered to Army Exchanges, Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Departments Ashore, Sales Commissaries, or any other activity of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or to the Food Distribution Administration shall be deposited in the

accounts maintained for them and, except as provided in § 1407.1032 (f), the ration credits created by such deposit may then be used to acquire roasted coffee.

This amendment shall become effective March 2, 1943.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 507, 421, and 729, 77th Cong.; Executive Order 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; Executive Order 9280, 7 F.R. 10129; W.P.B. Dir. No. 1, Supp. Dir. No. 1-R; Food Dir. 3, 8 F.R. 2005)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3339; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:57 p. m.]

**PART 1432—RATIONING OF CONSUMERS' DURABLE GOODS**

[Ration Order 9,<sup>1</sup> Amendment 3]

**HEATING STOVES**

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

The effective date provision of Amendment No. 2 to Ration Order No. 9 is amended to read as follows:

Amendment No. 2 to Ration Order No. 9 shall become effective as follows:

As to §§ 1432.13 (c), 1432.14, 1432.14a, 1432.15 (a), 1432.16, 1432.16a, 1432.17, 1432.18, 1432.31, 1432.32 and 1432.33, it shall become effective March 2, 1943; and

As to §§ 1432.1 and 1432.44, it shall become effective on March 15, 1943.

This Amendment 3 shall become effective on March 2, 1943.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507; Pub. Law 421, 77th Cong.; W.P.B. Dir. No. 1, 7 F.R. 562; Supp. Directive No. 1-S, 7 F.R. 10668, E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3343; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:57 p. m.]

**PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES**

[Amendment 1 to Order 276 Under § 1499.3  
(b) of GMPR]

**CHATHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

An opinion in support of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 1499.1712 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) On and after March 2, 1943, the maximum prices at which Chatham Manufacturing Company of Elkin, North Carolina, may sell, deliver and offer for sale the following blankets shall be:

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10720; 8 F.R. 1318, 2433.

(1) No. 215-A, 72" x 84", 3½ pound, single woven, composed of 25% warp 2/15's mohair worsted yarn, balance woolen filling yarn, \$1.775 per pound finished.

(2) No. 216-A, 72" x 90", 4½ pound, double woven, composed of 36% warp 2/15's mohair worsted yarn, balance woolen filling yarn, \$2.30 per pound finished.

This amendment shall become effective March 2d, 1943.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7571)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3342; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:57 p. m.]

as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507,  
77th Cong.)

Issued this 4th day of March 1943.

R. K. DAVIES,  
Deputy Petroleum  
Administrator for War.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3348; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:33 p. m.]

#### TITLE 46—SHIPPING

##### Chapter IV—War Shipping Administra-tion

[General Order 2, Supp. 4<sup>1</sup> (Amendment 1)]

##### PART 303—CONTRACTS FOR CARRIAGE ON VESSELS OWNED OR CHARTERED BY THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

##### UNIFORM VOYAGE CHARTER FOR PRIVATE CARRIAGE OF DRY CARGOES

**§ 303.5 Uniform voyage charter for private carriage of dry cargoes.** "Warshipvoy 3/1/43" is amended by striking out the words and figures "March 1st, 1943" in paragraph (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "March 22, 1943"; and by adding the following new paragraphs:

(f) The form of cargo receipt set out in paragraph (a) is to be adapted to the requirements for description of the particular cargo.

(g) Negotiable bills of lading issued pursuant to Clause H of Part I shall be in the form prescribed by General Order 16 and Supplements thereto (Warship-lading or Warshipshortlading), upon which the following clause shall be prominently placed:

Subject to all of the terms, provisions, conditions and exceptions of Warshipvoy charter dated \_\_\_\_\_

(E.O. 9054, 7 F.R. 837)

E. S. LAND,  
Administrator.

MARCH 2, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3338; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
4:15 p. m.]

#### Notices

##### WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Air Raid Protection Regulations 1]

##### HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

##### AIR RAID PROTECTION

Governing blackout, the control of lighting and radio, the movement of vehicles and other conveyances, and activities of persons during periods of blackout and air raid, and related matters, within the Military District of Washington (comprising the District of Columbia, the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax and the City of Alexandria in the State of Virginia, and the Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, and that part of Charles lying north of Mattawoman Creek in the State of Maryland).

Chapel Hill Field is a condensate field under the terms of Conservation Order M-68 (§ 1047.1 of Chapter IX), as amended.

(b) Pursuant to paragraph (k) of Conservation Order M-68 (§ 1047.1 of Chapter IX), as amended, the following official interpretation of such order is hereby issued by the Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War:

Chapel Hill Field is a condensate field under the terms of Conservation Order M-68 (§ 1047.1 of Chapter IX), as amended.

Therefore, in the Chapel Hill Field, any person may use material to drill, complete or provide additions to any well other than an exploratory well only in accordance with an exception issued pursuant to paragraph (c) (10) of Conservation Order M-68 (§ 1047.1 of Chapter IX), as amended, or in accordance with an exception, dated prior to January 14, 1942, issued pursuant to paragraph (c) (9) of Conservation Order M-68 (§ 1047.1 of Chapter IX).

Any application for an exception to Conservation Order M-68 (§ 1047.1 of Chapter IX), as amended, to use material to drill, complete or provide additions to any well in the Chapel Hill Field shall be made by filing a letter in quadruplicate or a telegram with the Director of the Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline Division, Petroleum Administration for War, Interior Building, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-68. Where the information required by OPC Form PD-214, Revised, has not been supplied previously, such information shall be included in the application for exception.

(E.O. 9276, 7 F.R. 10091; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong.,

Pursuant to an order of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, dated January 9, 1943, the attached regulations are hereby promulgated, effective February 17, 1943, and all persons entering or remaining in the District of Columbia, and the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax and the City of Alexandria in the State of Virginia, and the Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, and that part of Charles lying north of Mattawoman Creek in the State of Maryland must comply herewith.

Pursuant to said order, enforcement of these regulations is under the direction and control of the undersigned.

JOHN T. LEWIS,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding the Military  
District of Washington.

JANUARY 27, 1943.

#### SECTION I—DEFINITIONS

1. *Period of blackout.* The period of time beginning with the blackout (Blue) signal, (or the air raid (Red) signal if there has been no preceding blackout (Blue) signal) and continuing during hours of darkness or until the all clear (White) signal. (See also pars. 19, 20 and 21.)

2. *Period of air raid.* The period of time beginning with the air raid (Red) signal and ending with the blackout (Blue) signal, following the air raid (Red) signal. (See also pars. 19 and 20.)

3. *Warning district.* The basic territorial division of an air defense region for the issuance of air warning signals.

4. *Area of blackout or air raid alarm.* The warning district or districts in and for which a period of blackout (Blue) signal or air raid (Red) signal is in effect.

5. *Hours of darkness.* The time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise the following morning between October 1 and April 30, inclusive, and from one hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between May 1 and September 30, inclusive.

6. *Civilian defense authorities.* Officials or bodies of a state or political subdivision thereof or of the District of Columbia authorized by legislation, regulation or order to administer matter pertinent to the subject matter of these regulations.

7. *Service Command.* The Commanding General of the Service Command, SOS, in which the affected area is located, or of the Military District of Washington, or his authorized representative.

8. *Director of Civilian Defense.* The Director of Civilian Defense appointed by the President of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, dated May 20, 1941, or any amendment thereof, or his authorized representative.

9. *Persons.* Individuals (including officials and employees of the United States, or of any state or territory, or of any political subdivision thereof), partnerships, associations, corporations (municipal, public or private), or any

organized groups of individuals whether incorporated or not.

10. *Persons in control of lighting.* a. With respect to light sources attached to publicly or privately owned real property of any character, the persons entitled, as owners or tenants, to occupy or enter such property or parts thereof;

b. With respect to light sources attached to road vehicles, boats,<sup>1</sup> railroad trains,<sup>1</sup> street cars,<sup>1</sup> and aircraft, the persons in control of the operation of such conveyances;

c. With respect to light sources not attached to real property or to the conveyances described in the foregoing paragraph b, the persons in possession or entitled to possession thereof;

d. With respect to all light sources, individuals who, by reason of relationship as licensee or guest, may light or extinguish lights; and

e. Employees, agents and representatives of the persons described in the foregoing paragraphs a to d, inclusive, whose duties include the lighting or extinguishing of lights, and all persons having authority to supervise or direct such employees, agents or representatives.

11. *Public way.* Streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, alleys, and other public thoroughfares, but not including sidewalks or other ways for use primarily by pedestrians.

12. *Road Vehicle.* Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public way, not operated on rails, including all such devices motivated by mechanical means, or by animal or human power.

13. *Motor vehicle.* Any road vehicle which is self-propelled.

14. *Boat.* Any means of transportation by water.

15. *Railroad train.* Any means of transportation by rail, except street cars.

16. *Street car.* Any vehicle or train of vehicles operating on rails at or above ground level (including elevated trains and subway trains while operating in the open), primarily for the purpose of transporting persons, principally on or over public ways lying within one municipality or metropolitan area as defined by the United States Bureau of Census.

## SECTION II—AIR WARNING SIGNAL SYSTEM<sup>2</sup>

17. *Transmission of signals.* The air warning signals described in paragraphs 18, 19, 20 and 21 shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or the authorization of the fighter command to the district warning center which is operated by civilian defense authorities. The fighter command is responsible only that the district warning center receives the order or authorization for the giving of such signals. Civilian defense authorities are responsible for the transmission of such signals from the district warning center through their alarm

warning systems to the public.<sup>3</sup> In the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, such air warning signals shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or authorization of the Commanding General, Military District of Washington to civilian defense authorities.

18. *Yellow signal.* This is a confidential preliminary caution signal not to be given by audible public alarm. It indicates the possibility of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal shall be transmitted by civilian defense authorities only to such key persons, essential industries, railroads, and places within such warning district as such authorities deem essential to initiate proper steps to insure timely blackout or air raid precautions.

19. *Mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal.* This is an audible warning signal indicating the probability of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal will be a long note (approximately two minutes) at steady pitch of sirens, horns, or whistles. Upon the sounding of this signal, within such warning district, civilian defense forces will mobilize or remain mobilized; if during hours of darkness, lighting will be extinguished or obscured except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive, and pedestrians and traffic may continue or resume movement.

20. *Air raid (Red) signal.* This is an audible public warning signal indicating the proximity of enemy aircraft and the imminence of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal (approximately two minutes) will be a series of short blasts of horns or whistles or a warbling or fluctuating sound of varying pitch of a siren. Upon the sounding of this signal, in addition to the actions required by the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal, as contained in paragraph 19 above, within such warning district blackout shall be completed by extinguishing or obscuring all lights, except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 35, inclusive, and pedestrians, vehicles and other conveyances shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 38 to 42, inclusive.

21. *All clear (White) signal.* This signal is a public signal indicating All Clear in the district so warned. This signal may be transmitted by radio, telephone, police, by turning on street lights which have been extinguished on the Blue signal, or other available means. This signal may also be given by horns, whistles, or sirens, as specified by local civilian defense authorities: *Provided, however,* That such audible signal shall not be the same as the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal and the air raid (Red) signal, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20 above, and shall not resemble said signals so as to be confused therewith. Where such audible signal is used, as provided above, in a metropolitan area, embodying two or more municipalities, such signal shall be first coordinated by the Military District of Washington or

service commands within which such area is located. When an All Clear (White) signal follows a Yellow signal without an intervening mobilization and blackout (Blue) or air-raid (Red) signal, it shall not be an audible signal but shall be transmitted only in the manner provided for the Yellow signal, as in paragraph 18 above.

**NOTE:** Ordinarily, a Yellow Signal shall precede a Blue Signal and a Blue Signal shall precede a Red Signal. However, if sufficient time is not available for these signals to be separated by at least five (5) minutes, the Yellow Signal and/or the Blue Signal may be omitted, so that a Blue Signal may be given without a prior Yellow Signal and a Red Signal may be given without a prior Yellow and/or Blue Signal. A Blue Signal shall follow every Red Signal, after an interval of not less than five (5) minutes and may in turn be followed by a White Signal or by another Red Signal. Upon the sounding of a Blue Signal, pedestrians and vehicles should give consideration to movement to places of safety in anticipation of an air raid (Red) Signal. The same action shall be required upon a Blue Signal whether it precedes or follows a Red Signal, that is, a return to a status of blackout rather than a condition of air raid; this will permit traffic and pedestrians to resume movement but maintains the blackout condition indicating that raiders have passed the areas so warned but that a condition of blackout is still required in anticipation of another Red Signal upon the approach of a new wave of raiders or a return of the original raiders. The sequence of signals in such case would be Blue, Red, Blue, Red, Blue. A White Signal may follow a Yellow Signal or a Blue Signal, but will not follow a Red Signal without an intermediate Blue Signal. A White Signal shall not be given within ten (10) minutes of a preceding Blue Signal. The All-Clear (White) Signal will not be given until the probability of attack no longer exists.

## SECTION III—PROHIBITED LIGHTING

22. *Prohibited lighting.* During the period and in the area of blackout occurring during hours of darkness, persons in control of lighting shall cause all lights<sup>4</sup> visible from the outside to be extinguished or blacked-out as promptly as possible, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive.

a. In Coastal Dimout Areas designated as such, the goal or time objective for the completion of all blackout measures shall be five (5) minutes.

b. In all other parts of the Military District of Washington of the Eastern Military Area, all blackout measures shall be completed as near five (5) minutes as possible but in any event not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.<sup>5</sup>

23. *Unattended lighting.* At all times during hours of darkness, occupants of premises and operators of road vehicles and other conveyances shall not have

<sup>4</sup>This prohibition applies to lights of every description, electrical, gas, oil, or any other source, including matches, cigarette lighters, etc. It prohibits lights that are blue or any other color except as specifically permitted.

<sup>5</sup>Although fifteen minutes are allowed outside of the Coastal Dimout Area (due to the fact that lighting is not already substantially reduced), five minutes is the ultimate goal to be attained in all areas. It should be recognized that it may not always be possible to give fifteen minutes' warning and in fact a Red signal may at times be required without a prior Blue signal; hence an effort should be made to blackout in as short a period as possible.

<sup>1</sup>See pars. 12 to 16, incl.

<sup>2</sup>Section II hereof supersedes certain provisions of O. C. D. pamphlet, "Air Raid Warning System."

<sup>3</sup>Local civilian defense authorities should maintain records of the time of beginning and ending of sounding of all audible air warning signals.

any unattended lighting, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 35. Lighting shall be considered unattended unless a competent individual, who is a member, employee, or guest of the household or business establishment of the occupier, or who is the operator or occupant of a road vehicle or other conveyance, or who, by arrangement with any such individual has undertaken responsibility for said lighting, can blackout as provided in paragraph 22 above.<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION IV—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT AND DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

**24. General.** During the periods and in the areas of blackout or air raid, during hours of darkness, whether attended or not, lighting is permitted as provided in paragraphs 25 to 35, inclusive.

**25. Lights in buildings and residences.** a. In building interiors a small amount of controlled illumination, sufficient to permit reasonable facility of movement without necessitating complete obscuration of doors and windows, is permitted only when the indoor incandescent lamps or lighting units are installed in accordance with the directions contained in subparagraph b below and which:

(1) Are marked "Indoor Blackout—War Department Standard" (See W. D. Specifications—Blackout of Buildings) or

(2) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than fifteen (15);

(b) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on bulb end;

(c) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch;

(d) Color of aperture—orange or orange-red,<sup>2</sup> or

(3) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than twenty-five (25).

(b) Circuit—230 volt bulb used on 115 volt circuit.

(c) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on end of bulb.

(d) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch.

(e) Color of aperture—clear or frosted.

b. All indoor blackout lights, permitted as above, shall be installed in accordance with the following directions:

(1) In any room, only one unit is permitted to each two hundred square feet of floor area or a fraction thereof.

(2) Units shall be spaced not less than ten feet apart in any direction.

(3) In corridors, one row of units is permitted at a spacing of not less than fifteen feet.

(4) Units shall be placed at least three feet from any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(5) Units shall not be pointed toward any window, exterior door, or other opening.

<sup>1</sup> It is to be noted that the provisions of this paragraph, requiring that lighting be attended, apply every night whether or not there is a period of air raid or a period of blackout.

<sup>2</sup> Blue is prohibited for blackout lights.

(6) Units may be installed at any height when openings are covered in the usual manner with drawn window shades, drapes, blinds, or one thickness of newspaper, or whenever each unit has a shade which screens the unit from outside observation above the horizontal.

(7) Units shall be located above the tops of such openings, when exterior openings are not covered and when units are not otherwise shaded from outside observation above the horizontal.

c. Interior red exit lights are permitted in all public buildings, with the restriction that each exit light shall be so located or shielded as to screen direct light from falling on windows or doors, and that it shall be equipped with one lamp of not more than 15 watts.

**26. Emergency motor vehicles.** Emergency motor vehicles, as defined in paragraph 41, may move during periods stated in paragraph 24 above, using only headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.<sup>3</sup>

**27. Traffic signals and traffic signs.** Traffic signals, traffic signs, fire and police box markers and other illuminated signal devices, complying with War Department Specifications "Traffic Control During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>4</sup>

**28. Street lighting luminaires.** Street lighting luminaires complying with War Department Specification "Street Lighting During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>5</sup>

**29. Flashlights, lanterns and flares.** Flashlight, lanterns and flares complying with War Department Specification "Flashlights, Lanterns and Flares," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above. Pending the availability of specified filters or automatic cut-offs, flashlights not so equipped may be used provided the light is filtered through (a) three thicknesses of newspaper, or (b) one thickness of newspaper and one sheet of red cellophane. Flashlights shall not be pointed above the horizontal. Pending the availability of lanterns complying with the above specification, lanterns equipped with red or orange globes may be used to mark excavations or other dangerous obstructions.

**30. Water navigation lights.** During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following water navigation lights are permitted:

a. Lights on fixed or floating structures except such as are specified by the United States Navy as not essential to indicate safe channels of navigation.

<sup>3</sup> It is anticipated that the provisions of this paragraph will be superseded when standard blackout lighting equipment meeting War Department Specifications or substitute equipment as approved by proper military authority is available and is provided for all the emergency motor vehicles in any specified city or metropolitan area. In Coastal Dimout Areas, headlights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

<sup>4</sup> See also War Department Specification "Luminescent Materials."

<sup>5</sup> See also paragraph 34 for street lighting permitted during periods of blackout (Blue) but prohibited during periods of air raid (Red).

b. Lights on boats to the extent required by the United States Navy.

**31. Aeronautical lights.** During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following aeronautical lights are permitted:

a. Flood lights and runway approach lights only at those fields and only to the extent necessary to expedite clearing the air of flights.

b. Position lights on aircraft in flight as required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

c. Obstruction lights, except such as are specified by the Military District of Washington as not essential.

d. Beacon lights as specifically authorized by the Military District of Washington. (Otherwise beacon lights shall comply with the provisions of paragraph 22.)

**32. Thermal processes.** During the periods specified in paragraph 24, light emitted from industrial processes, such as furnace glow in glass, pottery and cement works, iron foundries, steel mills, and coke works, is permitted: *Provided however,* That such light shall be shielded, obscured, reduced in intensity or otherwise treated to as great an extent as may be practicable in order to reduce to a minimum the light visible from the outside. Steam or smoke shall be reduced to the minimum.

**33. Railroad lights.** During the periods as specified in paragraph 24 above, all railroad lights on rolling stock and fixed installations are permitted provided they comply with "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

**34. Lighting of military necessity.** All lights of the armed forces necessarily used in active defense measures are permitted during the periods stated in paragraph 24.

**35. Specially authorized lights.** Any lights specifically authorized by the Military District of Washington are permitted during such period and to such extent as the Commanding General thereof may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION V—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT BUT PROHIBITED DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

**36. Special permitted lights.** During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red), (1) street lights and traffic signals, (2) lights in military and naval installations and manufacturing plants or other facilities essential to the war effort, and (3) lights in railroad classification yards, are permitted, provided such three classes of lights comply with the following conditions:

a. That such lights comply with dim-out regulations in effect in such area, or, in the absence of such regulations, if they do not contribute materially to sky-glow; and

b. That such lights shall be extinguished or blacked out within one (1) minute from the sounding of the air raid (Red) signal when such signal follows a blackout (Blue) signal.

37. *Lights on road vehicles and other conveyances.*<sup>1</sup> During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red):

a. All moving motor vehicles are permitted to use headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.

b. Street cars, elevated trains and subway trains operating above ground level are permitted to use normal exterior and interior lights.

c. Road vehicles other than motor vehicles are permitted to use normal lights.

#### SECTION VI—MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES; PEDESTRIANS

38. *General.* During the period and in the area of air (Red) alarm:

a. All road vehicles, except emergency vehicles as defined in paragraph 41, shall be immediately stopped (except as provided in paragraphs 39 and 40) and parked so that roadway space shall be left for the passage of traffic, and all lights shall be extinguished. Occupants shall leave said vehicles as soon as parked and shall take shelter, except that occupants of road vehicles carrying property which must be guarded may remain in said parked vehicles.

b. Street cars shall be stopped at loading points or other safe and convenient locations, and passengers shall be discharged and take shelter. All exterior and interior lights shall be extinguished.

c. Ridden or herded animals shall clear the public way for the passage of traffic.

d. Boats shall comply with regulations issued by the United States Navy.

e. Movement of railroad trains and personnel shall be in accordance with the provisions of "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

39. *Bridges and tunnels.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm, road vehicles, other than emergency vehicles, and street cars shall not enter bridges, viaducts, or tunnels and, if already there, shall proceed to the end or exit thereof and as far beyond as necessary to park in accordance with the preceding paragraph 38a.

40. *Vehicles transporting dangerous materials.* Vehicles transporting explosives, gasoline, or other dangerous combustibles shall, upon the signal for an air raid (Red), proceed forthwith, where possible, to a place more than one hundred (100) feet from the nearest habitation or business premises and there park as provided in paragraph 38a. Vehicles so proceeding may use headlights (low or depressed beam), normal tail lights, and license plate lights.

41. *Emergency vehicles.* The term "Emergency Vehicles" shall mean the following road vehicles:

a. Vehicles of, or acting under orders of, or traveling with the express permission of, the armed forces of the United States and her allies;

b. Vehicles of fire departments and governmental police agencies;

c. Ambulances and official rescue cars and other vehicles converted to such use in emergency service;

d. Public utility repair vehicles operating in emergency service;

e. Vehicles in emergency service identified by insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense. In exceptional cases vehicles without such identifying insignia will be permitted to move as emergency vehicles provided the appropriate civilian defense authorities are satisfied that the use of such vehicles is necessary in the performance of emergency duties.

42. *Pedestrians.* Upon the signal for an air raid (Red), all persons shall immediately take shelter in the nearest building in which they are legally permitted to enter or in the designated shelter area most convenient to them, except those required for the performance of their official duties as follows:

a. Uniformed members of the armed forces of the United States and her allies, and of the State Guards.

b. Members of fire departments and governmental police agencies.

c. Persons as authorized by civilian defense authorities who wear arm-bands or carry identification cards with insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense, or persons wearing arm-bands authorized for the Aircraft Warning Service; provided all such persons are required to move in the performance of their emergency duties.

#### SECTION VII—RADIO

43. *Radio stations* will be silenced at such time and for such periods as may be ordered by fighter command<sup>2</sup> as follows:

a. Radio stations operating on frequencies between three thousand (3,000) and thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will not be silenced.

b. Radio stations operating on frequencies below three thousand (3,000) and above thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will be ordered silenced when the tactical situation warrants, except as follows:

(1) During periods of blackout and air raid, special broadcast messages on selected frequencies may be made under the specific direction and control of the Military District of Washington.<sup>3</sup>

(2) Army and Navy stations may operate to a necessary minimum when necessity dictates as determined by the local commander.

(3) Police, fire and other special emergency radio stations may remain in operation upon the following basis:

<sup>2</sup> Consideration is given to visibility prior to imposing radio silences.

<sup>3</sup> The selected frequencies will be announced by the Military District of Washington. Persons having radio receivers should keep them tuned to one of the selected frequencies during periods of blackout or air raid. No broadcasts on any frequency are authorized during periods of blackout or air raid except as authorized by the Military District of Washington on the selected frequencies.

(a) Each transmission will not exceed thirty (30) seconds.

(b) Transmissions will be at intervals of not less than two (2) minutes.

(c) The normal call letter will be omitted.

(d) The intelligence transmitted will not disclose identity or location of station.

#### SECTION VIII—PRACTICE BLACKOUTS AND PRACTICE AIR RAIDS

44. *Practice blackouts and practice air raids* may be conducted by federal, state and local authorities in such area, at such times, and to such extent as may be authorized by the Military District of Washington in which the area is located. The Commanding General, Military District of Washington may excuse from such practice blackouts or practice air raids, for such periods and to such extent as he may determine, any military or naval installation, manufacturing plant or other facility essential to the war effort, provided the said Commanding General, Military District of Washington has ascertained that such installation, plant, or facility is prepared to and is proficient in blackout, or for such other reasons as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION IX—FALSE BLACKOUTS OR AIR RAIDS

45. *False blackouts or air raids.* No person shall order, utter, publish, sound, or otherwise simulate or cause to be ordered, uttered, published, sounded, or otherwise simulated, any air warning signal unless ordered or authorized to do so by the fighter command or, in the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, as authorized by the Military District of Washington, or for the testing of air warning equipment on Saturdays between twelve (12) o'clock noon and five (5) minutes following, as authorized by the civilian defense authorities.

#### SECTION X—ILLEGAL USE OF INSIGNIA

46. *Illegal use of insignia.* No person shall wear, exhibit, display, use, manufacture, sell, or offer for sale for any purpose, or cause to be worn, exhibited, displayed, used, manufactured, sold, or offered for sale for any purpose, any armband, badge, emblem, uniform, pennant, card, or other identification or credential embodying the insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense or prescribed for the aircraft warning service, or any simulation or adaptation of such insignia, except in accordance with rules and regulations of the director of civilian defense or the aircraft warning service.

#### SECTION XI. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

47. Any person who violates any regulation contained herein is subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, Section 97A, United States Code,<sup>4</sup> and to immediate exclusion from the Eastern Military Area by the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army. In addition, if two or more per-

<sup>4</sup> This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each offense.

<sup>1</sup> In Coastal Dimout Areas, such lights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

sons conspire to violate said Section 97A, United States Code, and one or more persons do any act to effect the object of such conspiracy each of said parties will be subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 88, United States Code.<sup>1</sup> In case of an alien enemy, such person will, in addition be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

48. The United States Coordinator of Civilian Defense for the Metropolitan Area and civilian defense authorities within the District of Columbia, the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax and the City of Alexandria in the State of Virginia, and the Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, and that part of Charles lying north of Mattawoman Creek in the State of Maryland, with their consent, are designated as the principal agencies to assist in the enforcement of these regulations.

49. These regulations shall not in any way modify the Dimout Regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed for the Coastal Dimout Area of the Military District of Washington.

50. These regulations shall apply to persons in, or performing or permitting acts in the Military District of Washington, which embraces the District of Columbia and the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax and the City of Alexandria in the State of Virginia and the Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, and that part of Charles lying north of Mattawoman Creek in the State of Maryland, and shall become effective on February 17, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3349; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
9:50 a. m.]

**[Air Raid Protection Regulations 1]**

**HEADQUARTERS FIRST SERVICE COMMAND,  
BOSTON, MASS.**

**AIR RAID PROTECTION**

Governing blackout, the control of lighting and radio, the movement of vehicles and other conveyances, and activities of persons during periods of blackout and air raid, and related matters, within the First Service Command (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut).

Pursuant to an order of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army dated January 9, 1943, the attached regulations are hereby promulgated, effective February 17, 1943, and all persons entering or remaining in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut must comply herewith.

Pursuant to said order, enforcement of these regulations is under the direction and control of the undersigned.

**SHERMAN MILES,**  
**Major General, U. S. Army,**  
**Commanding the First**  
**Service Command.**

JANUARY 27, 1943.

<sup>1</sup>This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for each offense.

**SECTION I—DEFINITIONS**

1. *Period of blackout.* The period of time beginning with the blackout (Blue) signal, (or the air raid (Red) signal if there has been no preceding blackout (Blue) signal) and continuing during hours of darkness or until the all clear (White) signal. (See also pars. 19, 20 and 21.)

2. *Period of air raid.* The period of time beginning with the air raid (Red) signal and ending with the blackout (Blue) signal, following the air raid (Red) signal. (See also pars. 19 and 20.)

3. *Warning district.* The basic territorial division of an air defense region for the issuance of air warning signals.

4. *Area of blackout or air raid alarm.* The warning district or districts in and for which a period of blackout (Blue) signal or air raid (Red) signal is in effect.

5. *Hours of darkness.* The time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise, the following morning between October 1 and April 30, inclusive, and from one hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between May 1 and September 30, inclusive.

6. *Civilian defense authorities.* Officials or bodies of a state or political subdivision thereof or of the District of Columbia authorized by legislation, regulation or order to administer matters pertinent to the subject matter of these regulations.

7. *Service command.* The Commanding General of the Service Command, SOS, in which the affected area is located, or of the Military District of Washington, or his authorized representative.

8. *Director of Civilian Defense.* The Director of Civilian Defense appointed by the President of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, dated May 20, 1941, or any amendment thereof, or his authorized representative.

9. *Persons.* Individuals (including officials and employees of the United States, or of any state or territory, or of any political subdivision thereof), partnerships, associations, corporations (municipal, public or private) or any organized groups of individuals whether incorporated or not.

10. *Persons in control of lighting.* a. With respect to light sources attached to publicly or privately owned real property of any character, the person entitled, as owners or tenants, to occupy or enter such property or parts thereof;

b. With respect to light sources attached to road vehicles,<sup>2</sup> boats,<sup>2</sup> railroad trains,<sup>2</sup> street cars,<sup>2</sup> and aircraft, the persons in control of the operation of such conveyances;

c. With respect to light sources not attached to real property or to the conveyances described in the foregoing paragraph b, the persons in possession or entitled to possession thereof;

d. With respect to all light sources, individuals who, by reason of relationship as licensee or guest, may light or extinguish lights; and

e. Employees, agents and representatives of the persons described in the fore-

going paragraphs a to d, inclusive, whose duties include the lighting or extinguishing of lights, and all persons having authority to supervise or direct such employees, agents or representatives.

11. *Public way.* Streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, alleys, and other public thoroughfares, but not including sidewalks or other ways for use primarily by pedestrians.

12. *Road vehicle.* Every device in upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public way, not operated on rails, including all such devices motivated by mechanical means, or by animal or human power.

13. *Motor vehicle.* Any road vehicle which is self-propelled.

14. *Boat.* Any means of transportation by water.

15. *Railroad train.* Any means of transportation by rail, except street cars.

16. *Street car.* Any vehicle or train of vehicles operating on rails at or above ground level (including elevated trains and subway trains while operating in the open), primarily for the purpose of transporting persons, principally on or over public ways lying within one municipality or metropolitan area as defined by the United States Bureau of Census.

**SECTION II—AIR WARNING SIGNAL SYSTEM<sup>3</sup>**

17. *Transmission of signals.* The air warning signals described in paragraphs 18, 19, 20 and 21 shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or the authorization of the fighter command to the district warning center which is operated by civilian defense authorities. The fighter command is responsible only that the district warning center receives the order or authorization for the giving of such signals. Civilian defense authorities are responsible for the transmission of such signals from the district warning center through their alarm warning systems to the public.<sup>4</sup> In the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, such air warning signals shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or authorization of the service command to civilian defense authorities.

18. *Yellow signal.* This is a confidential preliminary caution signal not to be given by audible public alarm. It indicates the possibility of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal shall be transmitted by civilian defense authorities only to such key persons, essential industries, railroads, and places within such warning district as such authorities deem essential to initiate proper steps to insure timely blackout or air raid precautions.

19. *Mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal.* This is an audible warning signal indicating the probability of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal will be a long note (approximately two minutes) at steady pitch of sirens, horns, or whistles. Upon the

<sup>3</sup>Section II hereof supersedes certain provisions of O. C. D. pamphlet, "Air Raid Warning System."

<sup>4</sup>Local civilian defense authorities should maintain records of the time of beginning and ending of sounding of all audible air warning signals.

\*See pars. 12 to 16, incl.—References.

sounding of this signal, within such warning district, civilian defense forces will mobilize or remain mobilized; if during hours of darkness, lighting will be extinguished or obscured except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive, and pedestrians and traffic may continue or resume movement.

20. *Air raid (Red) Signal.* This is an audible public warning signal indicating the proximity of enemy aircraft and the *imminence* of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal (approximately two minutes) will be a series of short blasts of horns or whistles or a warbling or fluctuating sound of varying pitch of a siren. Upon the sounding of this signal, in addition to the actions required by the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal, as contained in paragraph 19 above, within such warning district blackout shall be completed by extinguishing or obscuring all lights, except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 35, inclusive, and pedestrians, vehicles and other conveyances shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 38 to 42, inclusive.

21. *All clear (White) signal.* This signal is a public signal indicating All Clear in the district so warned. This signal may be transmitted by radio, telephone, police, by turning on street lights which have been extinguished on the Blue signal, or other available means. This signal may also be given by horns, whistles, or sirens, as specified by local civilian defense authorities: *Provided, however,* That such audible signal shall not be the same as the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal and the air raid (Red) signal, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20 above, and shall not resemble said signals so as to be confused therewith. Where such audible signal is used, as provided above, in a metropolitan area, embodying two or more municipalities, such signal shall be first co-ordinated by the service command or service commands within which such area is located. When an All Clear (White) signal follows a Yellow signal without an intervening mobilization and blackout (Blue) or air-raid (Red) signal it shall not be an audible signal but shall be transmitted only in the manner provided for the Yellow signal, as in paragraph 18 above.

**NOTE:** Ordinarily, a Yellow Signal shall precede a Blue Signal and a Blue Signal shall precede a Red Signal. However, if sufficient time is not available for these signals to be separated by at least five (5) minutes, the Yellow Signal and/or the Blue Signal may be omitted, so that a Blue Signal may be given without a prior Yellow Signal and a Red Signal may be given without a prior Yellow and/or Blue Signal. A Blue Signal shall follow every Red Signal, after an interval of not less than five (5) minutes and may in turn be followed by a White Signal or by another Red Signal. Upon the sounding of a Blue Signal, pedestrians and vehicles should give consideration to movement to places of safety in anticipation of an air raid (Red) Signal. The same action shall be required upon a Blue Signal whether it precedes or follows a Red Signal, that is, a return to a status of blackout rather than a condition of air raid; this will permit traffic and pedestrians to resume movement but maintains the blackout condition indicating that raiders have passed

the area so warned but that a condition of blackout is still required in anticipation of another Red Signal upon the approach of a new wave of raiders or a return of the original raiders. The sequence of signals in such case would be Blue, Red, Blue, Red, Blue. A White Signal may follow a Yellow Signal or a Blue Signal, but will not follow a Red Signal without an intermediate Blue Signal. A White Signal shall not be given within ten (10) minutes of a preceding Blue Signal. The All-Clear (White) Signal will not be given until the probability of attack no longer exists.

### SECTION III—PROHIBITED LIGHTING

22. *Prohibited lighting.* During the period and in the area of blackout occurring during hours of darkness, persons in control of lighting shall cause all lights visible from the outside to be extinguished or blacked-out as promptly as possible, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive.

a. In Coastal Dimout Areas designated as such, the goal or time objective for the completion of all blackout measures shall be five (5) minutes.

b. In all other parts of the First Service Command of the Eastern Military Area, all blackout measures shall be completed as near five (5) minutes as possible but in any event not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.<sup>2</sup>

23. *Unattended lighting.* At all times during hours of darkness, occupants of premises and operators of road vehicles and other conveyances shall not have any unattended lighting, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 35. Lighting shall be considered unattended unless a competent individual, who is a member, employee, or guest of the household or business establishment of the occupier, or who is the operator or occupant of a road vehicle or other conveyance, or who, by arrangement with any such individual has undertaken responsibility for said lighting, can black out as provided in paragraph 22 above.<sup>3</sup>

### SECTION IV—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT AND DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

24. *General.* During the periods and in the areas of blackout or air raid, during hours of darkness, whether attended or not, lighting is permitted as provided in paragraphs 25 to 35, inclusive.

25. *Lights in buildings and residences.*

a. In building interiors a small amount

<sup>2</sup>This prohibition applies to lights of every description, electrical, gas, oil, or any other source, including matches, cigarette lighters, etc. It prohibits lights that are blue or any other color except as specifically permitted.

<sup>3</sup>Although fifteen minutes are allowed outside of the Coastal Dimout Area (due to the fact that lighting is not already substantially reduced), five minutes is the ultimate goal to be attained in all areas. It should be recognized that it may not always be possible to give fifteen minutes' warning and in fact a Red Signal may at times be required without a prior Blue Signal; hence an effort should be made to black out in as short a period as possible.

\*It is to be noted that the provisions of this paragraph, requiring that lighting be attended, apply every night whether or not there is a period of air raid or a period of blackout.

of controlled illumination, sufficient to permit reasonable facility of movement without necessitating complete obscuration of doors and windows, is permitted only when the indoor incandescent lamps or lighting units are installed in accordance with the directions contained in subparagraph b below and which:

(1) Are marked "Indoor Blackout—War Department Standard" (See W. D. Specifications—Blackout of Buildings) or

(2) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than fifteen (15);

(b) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on bulb end;

(c) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch;

(d) Color of aperture—orange or orange-red,<sup>4</sup> or

(3) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than twenty-five (25);

(b) Circuit—230 volt bulb used on 115 volt circuit.

(c) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on end of bulb.

(d) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch.

(e) Color of aperture—clear or frosted.

b. All indoor blackout lights, permitted as above, shall be installed in accordance with the following directions:

(1) In any one room, only one unit is permitted to each two hundred square feet of floor area or a fraction thereof.

(2) Units shall be spaced not less than ten feet apart in any direction.

(3) In corridors, one row of units is permitted at a spacing of not less than fifteen feet.

(4) Units shall be placed at least three feet from any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(5) Units shall not be pointed toward any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(6) Units may be installed at any height when openings are covered in the usual manner with drawn window shades, drapes, blinds, or one thickness of newspaper, or whenever each unit has a shade which screens the unit from outside observation above the horizontal.

(7) Units shall be located above the tops of such openings, when exterior openings are not covered and when units are not otherwise shaded from outside observation above the horizontal.

c. Interior red exit lights are permitted in all public buildings, with the restriction that each exit light shall be so located or shielded as to screen direct light from falling on windows or doors, and that it shall be equipped with one lamp of not more than 15 watts.

26. *Emergency motor vehicles.* Emergency motor vehicles, as defined in paragraph 41, may move during periods stated in paragraph 24 above, using only headlights (on low or depressed beam)

<sup>4</sup>Blue is prohibited for blackout lights.

and normal tail lights and license plate lights.<sup>1</sup>

27. *Traffic signals and traffic signs.* Traffic signals, traffic signs, fire and police box markers and other illuminated signal devices, complying with War Department Specifications "Traffic Control During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>2</sup>

28. *Street lighting luminaires.* Street lighting luminaires complying with War Department Specification "Street Lighting During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>3</sup>

29. *Flashlights, lanterns and flares.* Flashlights, lanterns and flares complying with War Department Specification "Flashlights, Lanterns and Flares," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above. Pending the availability of specified filters or automatic cut-offs, flashlights not so equipped may be used provided the light is filtered through (a) three thicknesses of newspaper, or (b) one thickness of newspaper and one sheet of red cellophane. Flashlights shall not be pointed above the horizontal. Pending the availability of lanterns complying with the above specification, lanterns equipped with red or orange globes may be used to mark excavations or other dangerous obstructions.

30. *Water navigation lights.* During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following water navigation lights are permitted:

a. Lights on fixed or floating structures except such as are specified by the United States Navy as not essential to indicate safe channels of navigation.

b. Lights on boats to the extent required by the United States Navy.

31. *Aeronautical lights.* During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following aeronautical lights are permitted:

a. Flood lights and runway approach lights only at those fields and only to the extent necessary to expedite clearing the air of flights.

b. Position lights on aircraft in flight as required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

c. Obstruction lights except such as are specified by the service command as not essential.

d. Beacon lights as specifically authorized by the service command. (Otherwise beacon lights shall comply with the provisions of paragraph 22.)

32. *Thermal processes.* During the periods specified in paragraph 24, light emitted from industrial processes, such as furnace glow in glass, pottery and cement works, iron foundries, steel mills,

<sup>1</sup> It is anticipated that the provisions of this paragraph will be superseded when standard blackout lighting equipment meeting War Department Specifications or substitute equipment as approved by proper military authority is available and is provided for all the emergency motor vehicles in any specified city or metropolitan area. In Coastal Dimout Areas, headlights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

<sup>2</sup> See also War Department Specification "Luminous Materials."

<sup>3</sup> See also paragraph 38 for street lighting permitted during periods of blackout (Blue) but prohibited during periods of air raid (Red).

and coke works, is permitted: *Provided however,* That such light shall be shielded, obscured, reduced in intensity or otherwise treated to as great an extent as may be practicable in order to reduce to a minimum the light visible from the outside. Steam or smoke shall be reduced to the minimum.

33. *Railroad lights.* During the periods as specified in paragraph 24 above, all railroad lights on rolling stock and fixed installations are permitted provided they comply with "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

34. *Lighting of military necessity.* All lights of the armed forces necessarily used in active defense measures are permitted during the periods stated in paragraph 24.

35. *Specially authorized lights.* Any lights specifically authorized by the service command are permitted during such period and to such extent as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION V—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT BUT PROHIBITED DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

36. *Special permitted lights.* During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red), (1) street lights and traffic signals, (2) lights in military and naval installations and manufacturing plants or other facilities essential to the war effort, and (3) lights in railroad classification yards, are permitted, provided such three classes of lights comply with the following conditions:

a. That such lights comply with dim-out regulations in effect in such area, or, in the absence of such regulations, if they do not contribute materially to sky-glow; and

b. That such lights shall be extinguished or blacked out within one (1) minute from the sounding of the air raid (Red) signal when such signal follows a blackout (Blue) signal.

37. *Lights on road vehicles and other conveyances.*<sup>4</sup> During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red):

a. All moving motor vehicles are permitted to use headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.

b. Street cars, elevated trains and subway trains operating above ground level are permitted to use normal exterior and interior lights.

c. Road vehicles other than motor vehicles are permitted to use normal lights.

#### SECTION VI—MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES; PEDESTRIANS

38. *General.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm:

a. All road vehicles, except emergency vehicles as defined in paragraph 41, shall be immediately stopped (except as provided in paragraphs 39 and 40) and parked so that roadway space shall be left for the passage of traffic, and all lights shall be extinguished. Occupants shall leave said vehicles as soon as parked

and shall take shelter, except that occupants of road vehicles carrying property which must be guarded may remain in said parked vehicles.

b. Street cars shall be stopped at loading points or other safe and convenient locations, and passengers shall be discharged and take shelter. All exterior and interior lights shall be extinguished.

c. Ridden or herded animals shall clear the public way for the passage of traffic.

d. Boats shall comply with regulations issued by the United States Navy.

e. Movement of railroad trains and personnel shall be in accordance with the provisions of "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

39. *Bridges and tunnels.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm, road vehicles, other than emergency vehicles, and street cars shall not enter bridges, viaducts, or tunnels and, if already there, shall proceed to the end or exit thereof and as far beyond as necessary to park in accordance with the preceding paragraph 38a.

40. *Vehicles transporting dangerous materials.* Vehicles transporting explosives, gasoline, or other dangerous combustibles shall, upon the signal for an air raid (Red), proceed forthwith, where possible, to a place more than one hundred (100) feet from the nearest habitation or business premises and there park as provided in paragraph 38a. Vehicles so proceeding may use headlights (low or depressed beam), normal tail lights, and license plate lights.

41. *Emergency vehicles.* The term "emergency vehicles" shall mean the following road vehicles:

a. Vehicles of, or acting under orders of, or traveling with the express permission of, the armed forces of the United States and her allies;

b. Vehicles of fire departments and governmental police agencies;

c. Ambulances and official rescue cars and other vehicles converted to such use in emergency service;

d. Public utility repair vehicles operating in emergency service;

e. Vehicles in emergency service identified by insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense. In exceptional cases vehicles without such identifying insignia will be permitted to move as emergency vehicles provided the appropriate civilian defense authorities are satisfied that the use of such vehicles is necessary in the performance of emergency duties.

42. *Pedestrians.* Upon the signal for an air raid (Red), all persons shall immediately take shelter in the nearest building in which they are legally permitted to enter or in the designated shelter area most convenient to them, except those required for the performance of their official duties as follows:

a. Uniformed members of the armed forces of the United States and her allies, and of the State Guards;

b. Members of fire departments and governmental police agencies;

c. Persons as authorized by civilian defense authorities who wear arm-bands

<sup>4</sup> In Coastal Dimout Areas, such lights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

or carry identification cards with insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense, or persons wearing arm-bands authorized for the Aircraft Warning Service; provided all such persons are required to move in the performance of their emergency duties.

#### SECTION VII—RADIO

43. Radio stations will be silenced at such time and for such periods as may be ordered by fighter command<sup>1</sup> as follows:

a. Radio stations operating on frequencies between three thousand (3,000) and thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will not be silenced.

b. Radio stations operating on frequencies below three thousand (3,000) and above thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will be ordered silenced when the tactical situation warrants, except as follows:

(1) During periods of blackout and air raid, special broadcast messages on selected frequencies may be made under the specific direction and control of the service command.<sup>2</sup>

(2) Army and Navy stations may operate to a necessary minimum when necessity dictates as determined by the local commander.

(3) Police, fire and other special emergency radio stations may remain in operation upon the following basis:

(a) Each transmission will not exceed thirty (30) seconds.

(b) Transmissions will be at intervals of not less than two (2) minutes.

(c) The normal call letter will be omitted.

(d) The intelligence transmitted will not disclose identity or location of station.

#### SECTION VIII—PRACTICE BLACKOUTS AND PRACTICE AIR RAIDS

44. Practice blackouts and practice air raids may be conducted by federal, state and local authorities in such area, at such times and to such extent as may be authorized by the service command in which the area is located. The service command may excuse from such practice blackouts or practice air raids, for such periods and to such extent as he may determine, any military or naval installation, manufacturing plant or other facility essential to the war effort, provided the said service command has ascertained that such installation, plant, or facility is prepared to and is proficient in blackout, or for such other reasons as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION IX—FALSE BLACKOUTS OR AIR RAIDS

45. False blackouts or air raids. No person shall order, utter, publish, sound, or otherwise simulate or cause to be or-

<sup>1</sup> Consideration is given to visibility prior to imposing radio silences.

<sup>2</sup> The selected frequencies will be announced by the service command. Persons having radio receivers should keep them tuned to one of the selected frequencies during periods of blackout or air raid. No broadcasts on any frequency are authorized during periods of blackout or air raid except as authorized by the service command on the selected frequencies.

dered, uttered, published, sounded, or otherwise simulated, any air warning signal unless ordered or authorized to do so by the fighter command or, in the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, as authorized by the service command, or for the testing of air warning equipment on Saturdays between twelve (12) o'clock noon and five (5) minutes following, as authorized by the civilian defense authorities.

#### SECTION X—ILLEGAL USE OF INSIGNIA

46. *Illegal use of insignia.* No person shall wear, exhibit, display, use, manufacture, sell, or offer for sale for any purpose, or cause to be worn, exhibited, displayed, used, manufactured, sold, or offered for sale for any purpose, any arm-band, badge, emblem, uniform, pennant, card, or other identification or credential embodying the insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense or prescribed for the aircraft warning service, or any simulation or adaptation of such insignia, except in accordance with rules and regulations of the director of civilian defense or the aircraft warning service.

#### SECTION XI—ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

47. Any person who violates any regulation contained herein is subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 97A, United States Code,<sup>3</sup> and to immediate exclusion from the Eastern Military Area by the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army. In addition, if two or more persons conspire to violate said section 97A, United States Code, and one or more persons do any act to effect the object of such conspiracy, each of said parties will be subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 88, United States Code.<sup>4</sup> In the case of an alien enemy, such person will, in addition, be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

48. The First Regional Office of the Office of Civilian Defense and civilian defense authorities within the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with their consent, are designated as the principal agencies to assist in the enforcement of these regulations.

49. These regulations shall not in any way modify the Dimout Regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed for the Coastal Dimout Area of the First Service Command.

50. These regulations shall apply to persons in, or performing or permitting acts in the First Service Command, which embraces the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and shall become effective on February 17, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3350; Filed, March 3, 1943; 9:49 a. m.]

<sup>3</sup> This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each offense.

<sup>4</sup> This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for each offense.

[Air Raid Protection Regulations 1]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SERVICE COMMAND,  
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

#### AIR RAID PROTECTION

Governing blackout, the control of lighting and radio, the movement of vehicles and other conveyances, and activities of persons during periods of blackout and air raid, and related matters, within the Second Service Command (New York, New Jersey, and Delaware).

Pursuant to an order of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, dated January 9, 1943, the attached regulations are hereby promulgated, effective February 17, 1943, and all persons entering or remaining in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware must comply herewith.

Pursuant to said order, enforcement of these regulations is under the direction and control of the undersigned.

T. A. TERRY,  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding the Second Service  
Command.

JANUARY 27, 1943.

#### SECTION I—DEFINITIONS

1. *Period of blackout.* The period of time beginning with the blackout (Blue) signal, (or the air raid (Red) signal if there has been no preceding blackout (Blue) signal) and continuing during hours of darkness or until the all clear (White) signal. (See also pars. 19, 20 and 21.)

2. *Period of air raid.* The period of time beginning with the air raid (Red) signal and ending with the blackout (Blue) signal, following the air raid (Red) signal. (See also pars. 19 and 20.)

3. *Warning district.* The basic territorial division of an air defense region for the issuance of air warning signals.

4. *Area of blackout or air raid alarm.* The warning district or districts in and for which a period of blackout (Blue) signal or air raid (Red) signal is in effect.

5. *Hours of darkness.* The time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise the following morning between October 1 and April 30, inclusive, and from one hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between May 1 and September 30, inclusive.

6. *Civilian defense authorities.* Officials or bodies of a State or political subdivision thereof or of the District of Columbia authorized by legislation, regulation or order to administer matters pertinent to the subject matter of these regulations.

7. *Service Command.* The Commanding General of the Service Command, SOS, in which the affected area is located, or of the Military District of Washington, or his authorized representative.

8. *Director of Civilian Defense.* The Director of Civilian Defense appointed by the President of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, dated May 20, 1941, or any amendment thereof, or his authorized representative.

9. *Persons.* Individuals (including officials and employees of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or of any political subdivision thereof), partnerships, associations, corporations (municipal, public or private), or any organized groups of individuals whether incorporated or not.

10. *Persons in control of lighting.* a. With respect to light sources attached to publicly or privately owned real property of any character, the persons entitled, as owners or tenants, to occupy or enter such property or parts thereof; b. With respect to light sources attached to road vehicles,<sup>1</sup> boats,<sup>1</sup> railroad trains,<sup>1</sup> street cars,<sup>1</sup> and aircraft, the persons in control of the operation of such conveyances;

c. With respect to light sources not attached to real property or to the conveyances described in the foregoing paragraph b, the persons in possession or entitled to possession thereof;

d. With respect to all light sources, individuals who, by reason of relationship as licensee or guest, may light or extinguish lights; and

e. Employees, agents and representatives of the persons described in the foregoing paragraphs a to d, inclusive, whose duties include the lighting or extinguishing of lights, and all persons having authority to supervise or direct such employees, agents or representatives.

11. *Public way.* Streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, alleys, and other public thoroughfares, but not including sidewalks or other ways for use primarily by pedestrians.

12. *Road vehicle.* Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public way, not operated on rails, including all such devices motivated by mechanical means, or by animal or human power.

13. *Motor vehicle.* Any road vehicle which is self-propelled.

14. *Boat.* Any means of transportation by water.

15. *Railroad train.* Any means of transportation by rail, except street cars.

16. *Street car.* Any vehicle or train of vehicles operating on rails at or above ground level (including elevated trains and subway trains while operating in the open), primarily for the purpose of transporting persons, principally on or over public ways lying within one municipality or metropolitan area as defined by the United States Bureau of Census.

## SECTION II—AIR WARNING SIGNAL SYSTEM<sup>2</sup>

17. *Transmission of signals.* The air warning signals described in paragraphs 18, 19, 20 and 21 shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or the authorization of the fighter command to the district warning center which is operated by civilian defense authorities. The fighter command is responsible only that the district warning center receives the order or authorization for the giving of such signals. Ci-

vilian defense authorities are responsible for the transmission of such signals from the district warning center through their alarm warning systems to the public.<sup>3</sup> In the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, such air warning signals shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or authorization of the service command to civilian defense authorities.

18. *Yellow signal.* This is a confidential preliminary caution signal not to be given by audible public alarm. It indicates the possibility of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal shall be transmitted by civilian defense authorities only to such key persons, essential industries, railroads, and places within such warning district as such authorities deem essential to initiate proper steps to insure timely blackout or air raid precautions.

19. *Mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal.* This is an audible warning signal indicating the probability of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal will be a long note (approximately two minutes) at steady pitch of sirens, horns, or whistles. Upon the sounding of this signal, within such warning district, civilian defense forces will mobilize or remain mobilized; if during hours of darkness, lighting will be extinguished or obscured except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive, and pedestrians and traffic may continue or resume movement.

20. *Air raid (Red) signal.* This is an audible public warning signal indicating the proximity of enemy aircraft and the imminence of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal (approximately two minutes) will be a series of short blasts of horns or whistles or a warbling or fluctuating sound of varying pitch of a siren. Upon the sounding of this signal, in addition to the actions required by the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal, as contained in paragraph 19 above, within such warning district blackout shall be completed by extinguishing or obscuring all lights, except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 35, inclusive, and pedestrians, vehicles and other conveyances shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 38 to 42, inclusive.

21. *All clear (White) signal.* This signal is a public signal indicating All Clear in the district so warned. This signal may be transmitted by radio, telephone, police, by turning on street lights which have been extinguished on the Blue signal, or other available means. This signal may also be given by horns, whistles, or sirens, as specified by local civilian defense authorities. *Provided, however,* That such audible signal shall not be the same as the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal and the air raid (Red) signal, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20 above, and shall not resemble said signals so as to be confused therewith. Where such audible signal is used, as provided above, in a metropolitan area, embodying two or more municipalities, such

signal shall be first coordinated by the service command or service commands within which such area is located. When an All Clear (White) signal follows a Yellow signal without an intervening mobilization and blackout (Blue) or air raid (Red) signal, it shall not be an audible signal but shall be transmitted only in the manner provided for the Yellow signal, as in paragraph 18 above.

**NOTE:** Ordinarily, a Yellow Signal shall precede a Blue Signal and a Blue Signal shall precede a Red Signal. However, if sufficient time is not available for these signals to be separated by at least five (5) minutes, the Yellow Signal and/or the Blue Signal may be omitted, so that a Blue Signal may be given without a prior Yellow Signal and a Red Signal may be given without a prior Yellow and/or Blue Signal. A Blue Signal shall follow every Red Signal, after an interval of not less than five (5) minutes and may in turn be followed by a White Signal or by another Red Signal. Upon the sounding of a Blue Signal, pedestrians and vehicles should give consideration to movement to places of safety in anticipation of an air raid (Red) Signal. The same action shall be required upon a Blue Signal whether it precedes or follows a Red Signal, that is, a return to a status of blackout rather than a condition of air raid; this will permit traffic and pedestrians to resume movement but maintains the blackout condition indicating that raiders have passed the area so warned but that a condition of blackout is still required in anticipation of another Red Signal upon the approach of a new wave of raiders or a return of the original raiders. The sequence of signals in such case would be Blue, Red, Blue, Red, Blue. A White Signal may follow a Yellow Signal or a Blue Signal, but will not follow a Red Signal without an intermediate Blue Signal. A White Signal shall not be given within ten (10) minutes of a preceding Blue Signal. The All Clear (White) Signal will not be given until the probability of attack no longer exists.

## SECTION III—PROHIBITED LIGHTING

22. *Prohibited lighting.* During the period and in the area of blackout occurring during hours of darkness, persons in control of lighting shall cause all lights<sup>4</sup> visible from the outside to be extinguished or blacked-out as promptly as possible, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive.

a. In Coastal Dimout Areas designated as such, the goal or time objective for the completion of all blackout measures shall be five (5) minutes.

b. In all other parts of the Second Service Command of the Eastern Military Area, all blackout measures shall be completed as near five (5) minutes as possible but in any event not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

<sup>4</sup> This prohibition applies to lights of every description, electrical, gas, oil, or any other source, including matches, cigarette lighters, etc. It prohibits lights that are blue or any other color except as specifically permitted.

<sup>5</sup> Although fifteen minutes are allowed outside of the Coastal Dimout Area (due to the fact that lighting is not already substantially reduced), five minutes is the ultimate goal to be attained in all areas. It should be recognized that it may not always be possible to give fifteen minutes' warning and in fact a Red Signal may at times be required without a prior Blue Signal; hence an effort should be made to blackout in as short a period as possible.

<sup>1</sup> See pars. 12 to 16, incl.

<sup>2</sup> Section II hereof supersedes certain provisions of O. C. D. pamphlet, "Air Raid Warning System."

<sup>3</sup> Local civilian defense authorities should maintain records of the time of beginning and ending of sounding of all audible air warning signals.

23. *Unattended lighting.* At all times during hours of darkness, occupants of premises and operators of road vehicles and other conveyances shall not have any unattended lighting, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 35. Lighting shall be considered unattended unless a competent individual, who is a member, employee, or guest of the household or business establishment of the occupier, or who is the operator or occupant of a road vehicle or other conveyance, or who, by arrangement with any such individual has undertaken responsibility for said lighting, can blackout as provided in paragraph 22 above.<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION IV—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT AND DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

24. *General.* During the periods and in the areas of blackout or air raid, during hours of darkness, whether attended or not, lighting is permitted as provided in paragraphs 25 to 35, inclusive.

25. *Lights in buildings and residences.* a. In building interiors a small amount of controlled illumination, sufficient to permit reasonable facility of movement without necessitating complete obscuration of doors and windows, is permitted only when the indoor incandescent lamps or lighting units are installed in accordance with the directions contained in subparagraph (b) below and which.—

(1) Are marked "Indoor Blackout—War Department Standard" (See W. D. Specifications—Blackout of Buildings) or

(2) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than fifteen (15);

(b) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on bulb end;

(c) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch;

(d) Color of aperture—orange or orange-red,<sup>2</sup> or

(3) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than twenty-five (25);

(b) Circuit—230 volt bulb used on 115 volt circuit.

(c) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on end of bulb.

(d) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch.

(e) Color of aperture—clear or frosted.

b. All indoor blackout lights, permitted as above, shall be installed in accordance with the following directions:

(1) In any one room, only one unit is permitted to each two hundred square feet of floor area or a fraction thereof.

(2) Units shall be spaced not less than ten feet apart in any direction.

(3) In corridors, one row of units is permitted at a spacing of not less than fifteen feet.

(4) Units shall be placed at least three feet from any window, exterior door, or other opening.

<sup>1</sup> It is to be noted that the provisions of this paragraph, requiring that lighting be attended, apply every night whether or not there is a period of air raid or a period of blackout.

<sup>2</sup> Blue is prohibited for blackout lights.

(5) Units shall not be pointed toward any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(6) Units may be installed at any height when openings are covered in the usual manner with drawn window shades, drapes, blinds, or one thickness of newspaper, or whenever each unit has a shade which screens the unit from outside observation above the horizontal.

(7) Units shall be located above the tops of such openings, when exterior openings are not covered and when units are not otherwise shaded from outside observation above the horizontal.

c. Interior red exit lights are permitted in all public buildings, with the restriction that each exit light shall be so located or shielded as to screen direct light from falling on windows or doors, and that it shall be equipped with one lamp of not more than 15 watts.

26. *Emergency motor vehicles.* Emergency motor vehicles, as defined in paragraph 41, may move during periods stated in paragraph 24 above, using only headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.<sup>3</sup>

27. *Traffic signals and traffic signs.* Traffic signals, traffic signs, fire and police box markers and other illuminated signal devices, complying with War Department Specifications "Traffic Control During Blackouts" are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>4</sup>

28. *Street lighting luminaires.* Street lighting luminaires complying with War Department Specification "Street Lighting During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>5</sup>

29. *Flashlights, lanterns and flares.* Flashlights, lanterns and flares complying with War Department Specification "Flashlights, Lanterns and Flares," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above. Pending the availability of specified filters or automatic cut-offs, flashlights not so equipped may be used provided the light is filtered through (a) three thicknesses of newspaper, or (b) one thickness of newspaper and one sheet of red cellophane. Flashlights shall not be pointed above the horizontal. Pending the availability of lanterns complying with the above specification, lanterns equipped with red or orange globes may be used to mark excavations or other dangerous obstructions.

30. *Water navigation lights.* During the periods as stated in paragraph 24,

the following water navigation lights are permitted:

a. Lights on fixed or floating structures except such as are specified by the United States Navy as not essential to indicate safe channels of navigation.

b. Lights on boats to the extent required by the United States Navy.

31. *Aeronautical lights.* During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following aeronautical lights are permitted:

a. Floodlights and runway approach lights only at those fields and only to the extent necessary to expedite clearing the air of flights.

b. Position lights on aircraft in flight as required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

c. Obstruction lights, except such as are specified by the service command as not essential.

d. Beacon lights as specifically authorized by the service command. (Otherwise beacon lights shall comply with the provisions of paragraph 22.)

32. *Thermal processes.* During the periods specified in paragraph 24, light emitted from industrial processes, such as furnace glow in glass, pottery and cement works, iron foundries, steel mills, and coke works, is permitted: *Provided however,* That such light shall be shielded, obscured, reduced in intensity or otherwise treated to as great an extent as may be practicable in order to reduce to a minimum the light visible from the outside. Steam or smoke shall be reduced to the minimum.

33. *Railroad lights.* During the periods as specified in paragraph 24 above, all railroad lights on rolling stock and fixed installations are permitted provided they comply with "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

34. *Lighting of military necessity.* All lights of the armed forces necessarily used in active defense measures are permitted during the periods stated in paragraph 24.

35. *Specially authorized lights.* Any lights specifically authorized by the service command are permitted during such period and to such extent as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION V—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT BUT PROHIBITED DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

36. *Special permitted lights.* During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue) but not during the period of air raid (Red), (1) street lights and traffic signals, (2) lights in military and naval installations and manufacturing plants or other facilities essential to the war effort, and (3) lights in railroad classification yards, are permitted, provided such three classes of lights comply with the following conditions:

a. That such lights comply with dim-out regulations in effect in such area, or, in the absence of such regulations, if they do not contribute materially to sky-glow; and

b. That such lights shall be extinguished or blacked out within one (1)

<sup>3</sup> It is anticipated that the provisions of this paragraph will be superseded when standard blackout lighting equipment meeting War Department Specifications or substitute equipment as approved by proper military authority is available and is provided for all the emergency motor vehicles in any specified city or metropolitan area. In Coastal Dim-out Areas, headlights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

<sup>4</sup> See also War Department Specification "Luminescent Materials."

<sup>5</sup> See also paragraph 34 for street lighting permitted during periods of blackout (Blue) but prohibited during periods of air raid (Red).

minute from the sounding of the air raid (Red) signal when such signal follows blackout (Blue) signal.

37. *Lights on road vehicles and other conveyances.*<sup>1</sup> During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red):

a. All moving motor vehicles are permitted to use headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.

b. Street cars, elevated trains and subway trains operating above ground level are permitted to use normal exterior and interior lights.

c. Road vehicles other than motor vehicles are permitted to use normal lights.

#### SECTION VI—MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES; PEDESTRIANS

38. *General.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm:

a. All road vehicles, except emergency vehicles as defined in paragraph 41, shall be immediately stopped (except as provided in paragraphs 39 and 40) and parked so that roadway space shall be left for the passage of traffic, and all lights shall be extinguished. Occupants shall leave said vehicles as soon as parked and shall take shelter, except that occupants of road vehicles carrying property which must be guarded may remain in said parked vehicles.

b. Street cars shall be stopped at loading points or other safe and convenient locations, and passengers shall be discharged and take shelter. All exterior and interior lights shall be extinguished.

c. Ridden or herded animals shall clear the public way for the passage of traffic.

d. Boats shall comply with regulations issued by the United States Navy.

e. Movement of railroad trains and personnel shall be in accordance with the provisions of "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

39. *Bridges and tunnels.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm, road vehicles, other than emergency vehicles, and street cars shall not enter bridges, viaducts, or tunnels and, if already there, shall proceed to the end or exit thereof and as far beyond as necessary to park in accordance with the preceding paragraph 38a.

40. *Vehicles transporting dangerous materials.* Vehicles transporting explosives, gasoline, or other dangerous combustibles shall, upon the signal for an air raid (Red) proceed forthwith, where possible, to a place more than one hundred (100) feet from the nearest habitation or business premises and there park as provided in paragraph 38a. Vehicles so proceeding may use headlights (low or depressed beam), normal tail lights, and license plate lights.

41. *Emergency vehicles.* The term "Emergency Vehicles" shall mean the following road vehicles:

a. Vehicles of, or acting under orders of, or traveling with the express permission of, the armed forces of the United States and her allies;

<sup>1</sup> In Coastal Dimout Areas, such lights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

b. Vehicles of fire departments and governmental police agencies;

c. Ambulances and official rescue cars and other vehicles converted to such use in emergency service;

d. Public utility repair vehicles operating in emergency service;

e. Vehicles in emergency service identified by insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense. In exceptional cases vehicles without such identifying insignia will be permitted to move as emergency vehicles provided the appropriate civilian defense authorities are satisfied that the use of such vehicles is necessary in the performance of emergency duties.

42. *Pedestrians.* Upon the signal for an air raid (Red), all persons shall immediately take shelter in the nearest building in which they are legally permitted to enter or in the designated shelter area most convenient to them, except those required for the performance of their official duties as follows:

a. Uniformed members of the armed forces of the United States and her allies, and of the State Guards.

b. Members of fire departments and governmental police agencies.

c. Persons as authorized by civilian defense authorities who wear arm bands or carry identification cards with insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense, or persons wearing arm bands authorized for the Aircraft Warning Service; provided all such persons are required to move in the performance of their emergency duties.

#### SECTION VII—RADIO

43. *Radio stations* will be silenced at such time and for such periods as may be ordered by fighter command<sup>2</sup> as follows:

a. Radio stations operating on frequencies between three thousand (3,000) and thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will not be silenced.

b. Radio stations operating on frequencies below three thousand (3,000) and above thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will be ordered silenced when the tactical situation warrants, except as follows:

(1) During periods of blackout and air raid, special broadcast messages on selected frequencies may be made under the specific direction and control of the service command.<sup>3</sup>

(2) Army and Navy stations may operate to a necessary minimum when necessity dictates as determined by the local commander.

(3) Police, fire and other special emergency radio stations may remain in operation upon the following basis:

(a) Each transmission will not exceed thirty (30) seconds.

(b) Transmissions will be at intervals of not less than two (2) minutes.

<sup>2</sup> Consideration is given to visibility prior to imposing radio silences.

<sup>3</sup> The selected frequencies will be announced by the service command. Persons having radio receivers should keep them tuned to one of the selected frequencies during periods of blackout or air raid. No broadcasts on any frequency are authorized during periods of blackout or air raid except as authorized by the service command on the selected frequencies.

(c) The normal call letter will be omitted.

(d) The intelligence transmitted will not disclose identity or location of station.

#### SECTION VIII—PRACTICE BLACKOUTS AND PRACTICE AIR RAIDS

44. *Practice blackouts and practice air raids* may be conducted by Federal, State and local authorities in such area, at such times, and to such extent as may be authorized by the service command in which the area is located. The service command may excuse from such practice blackouts or practice air raids, for such periods and to such extent as he may determine, any military or naval installation, manufacturing plant or other facility essential to the war effort, provided the said service command has ascertained that such installation, plant, or facility is prepared to and is proficient in blackout, or for such other reasons as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION IX—FALSE BLACKOUTS OR AIR RAIDS

45. *False blackouts or air raids.* No person shall order, utter, publish, sound, or otherwise simulate or cause to be ordered, uttered, published, sounded, or otherwise simulated, any air warning signal unless ordered or authorized to do so by the fighter command or, in the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, as authorized by the service command, or for the testing of air warning equipment on Saturdays between twelve (12) o'clock noon and five (5) minutes following, as authorized by the civilian defense authorities.

#### SECTION X—ILLEGAL USE OF INSIGNIA

46. *Illegal use of insignia.* No person shall wear, exhibit, display, use, manufacture, sell, or offer for sale for any purpose, or cause to be worn, exhibited, displayed, used, manufactured, sold, or offered for sale for any purpose, any arm band, badge, emblem, uniform, pennant, card, or other identification or credential embodying the insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense or prescribed for the Aircraft Warning Service, or any simulation or adaptation of such insignia, except in accordance with rules and regulations of the director of civilian defense or the Aircraft Warning Service.

#### SECTION XI—ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

47. Any person who violates any regulation contained herein is subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 97A, United States Code,<sup>4</sup> and to immediate exclusion from the Eastern Military Area by the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army. In addition, if two or more persons conspire to violate said section 97A, United States Code, and one or more persons do any act to effect the object of such conspiracy, each of said parties will be subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 88, United States

<sup>4</sup> This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each offense.

Code.<sup>1</sup> In the case of an alien enemy, such person will, in addition, be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

48. The Second Regional Office of the Office of Civilian Defense and civilian defense authorities within the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, with their consent, are designated as the principal agencies to assist in the enforcement of these regulations.

49. These regulations shall not in any way modify the Dimout Regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed for the Coastal Dimout Area of the Second Service Command.

50. These regulations shall apply to persons in, or performing or permitting acts in the Second Service Command, which embraces the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, and shall become effective on February 17, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3351; Filed, March 3, 1943; 9:50 a. m.]

[Air Raid Protection Regulations 1]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SERVICE COMMAND,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

AIR RAID PROTECTION

Governing blackout, the control of lighting and radio, the movement of vehicles and other conveyances, and activities of persons during periods of blackout and air raid, and related matters, within the Third Service Command, (Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.)

Pursuant to an order of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, dated January 9, 1943, the attached regulations are hereby promulgated, effective February 17, 1943, and all persons entering or remaining in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia must comply herewith.

Pursuant to said order, enforcement of these regulations is under the direction and control of the undersigned.

MILTON A. RECKORD,  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding the Third  
Service Command.

JANUARY 27, 1943.

SECTION I—DEFINITIONS

1. *Period of blackout.* The period of time beginning with the blackout (Blue) signal (or the air raid (Red) signal if there has been no preceding blackout (Blue) signal) and continuing during hours of darkness or until the all clear (White) signal. (See also pars. 19, 20 and 21.)

2. *Period of air raid.* The period of time beginning with the air raid (Red) signal and ending with the blackout (Blue) signal, following the air raid (Red) signal. (See also pars. 19 and 20.)

3. *Warning district.* The basic territorial division of an air defense region for the issuance of air warning signals.

<sup>1</sup>This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for each offense.

4. *Area of blackout or air raid alarm.* The warning district or districts in and for which a period of blackout (Blue) signal or air raid (Red) signal is in effect.

5. *Hours of darkness.* The time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise the following morning between October 1 and April 30, inclusive, and from one hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between May 1 and September 30, inclusive.

6. *Civilian defense authorities.* Officials or bodies of a state or political subdivision thereof or of the District of Columbia authorized by legislation, regulation or order to administer matters pertinent to the subject matters of these regulations.

7. *Service command.* The Commanding General of the Service Command, SOS, in which the affected area is located, or of the Military District of Washington, or his authorized representative.

8. *Director of Civilian Defense.* The Director of Civilian Defense appointed by the President of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, dated May 20, 1941, or any amendment thereof, or his authorized representative.

9. *Persons.* Individuals (including officials and employees of the United States, or of any state or territory, or of any political subdivision thereof), partnerships, associations, corporations (municipal, public or private), or any organized groups of individuals whether incorporated or not.

10. *Persons in control of lighting.* a. With respect to light sources attached to publicly or privately owned real property of any character, the persons entitled, as owners or tenants, to occupy or enter such property or parts thereof;

b. With respect to light sources attached to road vehicles,<sup>2</sup> boats,<sup>2</sup> railroad trains,<sup>2</sup> street cars,<sup>2</sup> and aircraft, the persons in control of the operation of such conveyances;

c. With respect to light sources not attached to real property or to the conveyances described in the foregoing paragraph b, the persons in possession or entitled to possession thereof;

d. With respect to all light sources, individuals who, by reason of relationship as licensee or guest, may light or extinguish lights; and

e. Employees, agents and representatives of the persons described in the foregoing paragraphs a to d, inclusive, whose duties include the lighting or extinguishing of lights, and all persons having authority to supervise or direct such employees, agents or representatives.

11. *Public way.* Streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, alleys, and other public thoroughfares, but not including sidewalks or other ways for use primarily by pedestrians.

12. *Road vehicle.* Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public way, not operated on rails, including all such devices motivated by mechanical means, or by animal or human power.

<sup>2</sup>See paragraphs 12 to 16, inclusive.

13. *Motor vehicle.* Any road vehicle which is self-propelled.

14. *Boat.* Any means of transportation by water.

15. *Railroad train.* Any means of transportation by rail, except street cars.

16. *Street car.* Any vehicle or train of vehicles operating on rails at or above ground level (including elevated trains and subway trains while operating in the open), primarily for the purpose of transporting persons, principally on or over public ways lying within one municipality or metropolitan area as defined by the United States Bureau of Census.

SECTION II—AIR WARNING SIGNAL SYSTEM<sup>3</sup>

17. *Transmission of signals.* The air warning signals described in paragraphs 18, 19, 20 and 21 shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or the authorization of the fighter command to the district warning center which is operated by civilian defense authorities. The fighter command is responsible only that the district warning center receives the order or authorization for the giving of such signals. Civilian defense authorities are responsible for the transmission of such signals from the district warning center through their alarm warning systems to the public.<sup>4</sup> In the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, such air warning signals shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or authorization of the service command to civilian defense authorities.

18. *Yellow signal.* This is a confidential preliminary caution signal not to be given by audible public alarm. It indicates the possibility of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal shall be transmitted by civilian defense authorities only to such key persons, essential industries, railroads, and places within such warning district as such authorities deem essential to initiate proper steps to insure timely blackout or air raid precautions.

19. *Mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal.* This is an audible warning signal indicating the probability of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal will be a long note (approximately two minutes) at steady pitch of sirens, horns, or whistles. Upon the sounding of this signal, within such warning district, civilian defense forces will mobilize or remain mobilized; if during hours of darkness, lighting will be extinguished or obscured except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive, and pedestrians and traffic may continue or resume movement.

20. *Air raid (Red) signal.* This is an audible public warning signal indicating the proximity of enemy aircraft and the imminence of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal (approximately two minutes) will be a series of short blasts of horns or whistles or a warbling or fluctuating sound of varying

<sup>3</sup>Section II hereof supersedes certain provisions of O. C. D. pamphlet "Air Raid Warning System."

<sup>4</sup>Local civilian defense authorities should maintain records of the time of beginning and ending of sounding of all audible air warning signals.

pitch of a siren. Upon the sounding of this signal, in addition to the actions required by the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal, as contained in paragraph 19 above, within such warning district blackout shall be completed by extinguishing or obscuring all lights, except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 35, inclusive, and pedestrians, vehicles and other conveyances shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 38 to 42, inclusive.

21. *All clear (White) signal.* This signal is a public signal indicating All Clear in the district so warned. This signal may be transmitted by radio, telephone, police, by turning on street lights which have been extinguished on the Blue signal, or other available means. This signal may also be given by horns, whistles, or sirens, as specified by local civilian defense authorities: *Provided, however,* That such audible signal shall not be the same as the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal and the air raid (Red) signal, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20 above, and shall not resemble said signals so as to be confused therewith. Where such audible signal is used, as provided above, in a metropolitan area, embodying two or more municipalities, such signal shall be first coordinated by the service command or service commands within which such area is located. When an All Clear (White) signal follows a Yellow signal without an intervening mobilization and blackout (Blue) or air raid (Red) signal, it shall not be an audible signal but shall be transmitted only in the manner provided for the Yellow signal, as in paragraph 18 above.

**NOTE:** Ordinarily, a Yellow Signal shall precede a Blue Signal and a Blue Signal shall precede a Red Signal. However, if sufficient time is not available for these signals to be separated by at least five (5) minutes, the Yellow Signal and/or the Blue Signal may be omitted, so that a Blue Signal may be given without a prior Yellow Signal and a Red Signal may be given without a prior Yellow and/or Blue Signal. A Blue Signal shall follow every Red Signal, after an interval of not less than five (5) minutes and may in turn be followed by a White Signal or by another Red Signal. Upon the sounding of a Blue Signal, pedestrians and vehicles should give consideration to movement to places of safety in anticipation of an air raid (Red) Signal. The same action shall be required upon a Blue Signal whether it precedes or follows a Red Signal, that is, a return to a status of blackout rather than a condition of air raid; this will permit traffic and pedestrians to resume movement but maintains the blackout condition indicating that raiders have passed the area so warned but that a condition of blackout is still required in anticipation of another Red Signal upon the approach of a new wave of raiders or a return of the original raiders. The sequence of signals in such case would be Blue, Red, Blue, Red, Blue. A White Signal may follow a Yellow Signal or a Blue Signal, but will not follow a Red Signal without an intermediate Blue Signal. A White Signal shall not be given within ten (10) minutes of a preceding Blue Signal. The All-Clear (White) Signal will not be given until the probability of attack no longer exists.

### SECTION III—PROHIBITED LIGHTING\*

22. *Prohibited lighting.* During the period and in the area of blackout occur-

ring during hours of darkness, persons in control of lighting shall cause all lights<sup>1</sup> visible from the outside to be extinguished or blacked-out as promptly as possible, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive.

a. In Coastal Dimout Areas designated as such, the goal or time objective for the completion of all blackout measures shall be five (5) minutes.

b. In all other parts of the Third Service Command of the Eastern Military Area, all blackout measures shall be completed as near five (5) minutes as possible but in any event not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.<sup>2</sup>

23. *Unattended lighting.* At all times during hours of darkness, occupants of premises and operators of road vehicles and other conveyances shall not have any unattended lighting, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 35. Lighting shall be considered unattended unless a competent individual, who is a member, employee, or guest of the household or business establishment of the occupier, or who is the operator or occupant of a road vehicle or other conveyance, or who, by arrangement with any such individual has undertaken responsibility for said lighting, can blackout as provided in paragraph 22 above.<sup>3</sup>

### SECTION IV—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT AND DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

24. *General.* During the periods and in the areas of blackout or air raid, during hours of darkness, whether attended or not, lighting is permitted as provided in paragraphs 25 to 35 inclusive.

#### 25. Lights in buildings and residences.

a. In building interiors a small amount of controlled illumination, sufficient to permit reasonable facility of movement without necessitating complete obscuration of doors and windows, is permitted only when the indoor incandescent lamps or lighting units are installed in accordance with the directions contained in subparagraph b below and which:

(1) Are marked "Indoor Blackout—War Department Standard" (See W. D. Specifications—Blackout of Buildings) or

(2) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than fifteen (15);

(b) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on bulb end;

<sup>1</sup> This prohibition applies to lights of every description, electrical, gas, oil, or any other source, including matches, cigarette lighters, etc. It prohibits lights that are blue or any other color except as specifically permitted.

<sup>2</sup> Although fifteen minutes are allowed outside of the Coastal Dimout Area (due to the fact that lighting is not already substantially reduced), five minutes is the ultimate goal to be attained in all areas. It should be recognized that it may not always be possible to give fifteen minutes' warning and in fact a Red signal may at times be required without a prior Blue signal; hence an effort should be made to blackout in as short a period as possible.

<sup>3</sup> It is to be noted that the provisions of this paragraph, requiring that lighting be attended, apply every night whether or not there is a period of air raid or a period of blackout.

(c) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch;

(d) Color of aperture—orange or orange-red,<sup>4</sup> or

(3) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than twenty-five (25);

(b) Circuit—230 volt bulb used on 115 volt circuit.

(c) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on end of bulb.

(d) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch.

(e) Color of aperture—clear or frosted.

b. All indoor blackout lights, permitted as above, shall be installed in accordance with the following directions:

(1) In any one room, only one unit is permitted to each two hundred square feet of floor area or a fraction thereof.

(2) Units shall be spaced not less than ten feet apart in any direction.

(3) In corridors, one row of units is permitted at a spacing of not less than fifteen feet.

(4) Units shall be placed at least three feet from any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(5) Units shall not be pointed toward any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(6) Units may be installed at any height when openings are covered in the usual manner with drawn window shades, drapes, blinds, or one thickness of newspaper, or whenever each unit has a shade which screens the unit from outside observation above the horizontal.

(7) Units shall be located above the tops of such openings, when exterior openings are not covered and when units are not otherwise shaded from outside observation above the horizontal.

c. Interior red exit lights are permitted in all public buildings, with the restriction that each exit light shall be so located or shielded as to screen direct light from falling on windows or doors, and that it shall be equipped with one lamp of not more than 15 watts.

26. *Emergency motor vehicles.* Emergency motor vehicles, as defined in paragraph 41, may move during periods stated in paragraph 24 above, using only headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.<sup>5</sup>

27. *Traffic signals and traffic signs.* Traffic signals, traffic signs, fire and police box markers and other illuminated signal devices, complying with War Department Specifications "Traffic Control During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>6</sup>

28. *Street lighting luminaires.* Street lighting luminaires complying with War

<sup>4</sup> Blue is prohibited for blackout lights.

<sup>5</sup> It is anticipated that the provisions of this paragraph will be superseded when standard blackout lighting equipment meeting War Department Specifications or substitute equipment as approved by proper military authority is available and is provided for all the emergency motor vehicles in any specified city or metropolitan area. In Coastal Dimout Areas, headlights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

<sup>6</sup> See also War Department Specification "Luminescent Materials."

Department Specification "Street Lighting During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>1</sup>

29. *Flashlights, lanterns and flares.* Flashlights, lanterns and flares complying with War Department Specification "Flashlights, Lanterns and Flares," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above. Pending the availability of specified filters or automatic cut-offs, flashlights not so equipped may be used provided the light is filtered through (a) three thicknesses of newspaper, or (b) one thickness of newspaper and one sheet of red cellophane. Flashlights shall not be pointed above the horizontal. Pending the availability of lantern complying with the above specification, lanterns equipped with red or orange globes may be used to mark excavations or other dangerous obstructions.

30. *Water Navigation lights.* During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following water navigation lights are permitted:

a. Lights on fixed or floating structures except such as are specified by the United States Navy as not essential to indicate safe channels of navigation.

b. Lights on boats to the extent required by the United States Navy.

31. *Aeronautical lights.* During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following aeronautical lights are permitted:

a. Floodlights and runway approach lights only at those fields and only to the extent necessary to expedite clearing the air of flights.

b. Position lights on aircraft in flight as required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

c. Obstruction lights, except such as are specified by the service command as not essential.

d. Beacon lights as specifically authorized by the service command. (Otherwise beacon lights shall comply with the provisions of paragraph 22.)

32. *Thermal processes.* During the periods specified in paragraph 24, light emitted from industrial processes, such as furnace glow in glass, pottery and cement works, iron foundries, steel mills, and coke works, is permitted: *Provided however,* That such light shall be shielded, obscured, reduced in intensity or otherwise treated to as great an extent as may be practicable in order to reduce to a minimum the light visible from the outside. Steam or smoke shall be reduced to the minimum.

33. *Railroad lights.* During the periods as specified in paragraph 24 above, all railroad lights on rolling stock and fixed installations are permitted provided they comply with "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

34. *Lighting of military necessity.* All lights of the armed forces necessarily

used in active defense measures are permitted during the periods stated in paragraph 24.

35. *Specifically authorized lights.* Any lights specifically authorized by the service command are permitted during such period and to such extent as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION V—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT BUT PROHIBITED DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

36. *Special permitted lights.* During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red), (1) street lights and traffic signals, (2) lights in military and naval installations and manufacturing plants or other facilities essential to the war effort, and (3) lights in railroad classification yards, are permitted, provided such three classes of lights comply with the following conditions:

a. That such lights comply with dim-out regulations in effect in such area, or, in the absence of such regulations, if they do not contribute materially to sky-glow; and

b. That such lights shall be extinguished or blacked out within one (1) minute from the sounding of the air raid (Red) signal when such signal follows a blackout (Blue) signal.

37. *Lights on Road Vehicles and Other Conveyances.* During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red):

a. All moving motor vehicles are permitted to use headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.

b. Street cars, elevated trains and subway trains operating above ground level are permitted to use normal exterior and interior lights.

c. Road vehicles other than motor vehicles are permitted to use normal lights.

#### SECTION VI—MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES; PEDESTRIANS

38. *General.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm:

a. All road vehicles, except emergency vehicles as defined in paragraph 41, shall be immediately stopped (except as provided in paragraphs 39 and 40) and parked so that roadway space shall be left for the passage of traffic, and all lights shall be extinguished. Occupants shall leave said vehicles as soon as parked and shall take shelter, except that occupants of road vehicles carrying property which must be guarded may remain in said parked vehicles.

b. Street cars shall be stopped at loading points or other safe and convenient locations, and passengers shall be discharged and take shelter. All exterior and interior lights shall be extinguished.

c. Ridden or herded animals shall clear the public way for the passage of traffic.

d. Boats shall comply with regulations issued by the United States Navy.

e. Movement of railroad trains and personnel shall be in accordance with the provisions of "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air

Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

39. *Bridges and tunnels.* During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm, road vehicles, other than emergency vehicles, and street cars shall not enter bridges, viaducts, or tunnels and, if already there, shall proceed to the end or exit thereof and as far beyond as necessary to park in accordance with the preceding paragraph 38 a.

40. *Vehicles transporting dangerous materials.* Vehicles transporting explosives, gasoline, or other dangerous combustibles shall, upon the signal for an air raid (Red), proceed forthwith, where possible, to a place more than one hundred (100) feet from the nearest habitation or business premises and there park as provided in paragraph 38 a. Vehicles so proceeding may use headlights (low or depressed beam), normal tail lights, and license plate lights.

41. *Emergency vehicles.* The term "emergency vehicles" shall mean the following road vehicles:

a. Vehicles of, or acting under orders of, or traveling with the express permission of, the armed forces of the United States and her allies;

b. Vehicles of fire departments and governmental police agencies;

c. Ambulances and official rescue cars and other vehicles converted to such use in emergency service;

d. Public utility vehicles operating in emergency service;

e. Vehicles in emergency service identified by insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense. In exceptional cases vehicles without such identifying insignia will be permitted to move as emergency vehicles provided the appropriate civilian defense authorities are satisfied that the use of such vehicles is necessary in the performance of emergency duties.

42. *Pedestrians.* Upon the signal for an air raid (Red), all persons shall immediately take shelter in the nearest building in which they are legally permitted to enter or in the designated shelter area most convenient to them, except those required for the performance of their official duties as follows:

a. Uniformed members of the armed forces of the United States and her allies, and of the State Guards.

b. Members of fire departments and governmental police agencies.

c. Persons as authorized by civilian defense authorities who wear arm bands or carry identification cards with insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense, or persons wearing arm bands authorized for the Aircraft Warning Service; provided all such persons are required to move in the performance of their emergency duties.

#### SECTION VII—RADIO

43. *Radio stations* will be silenced at such time and for such periods as may be ordered by fighter command<sup>2</sup> as follows:

a. Radio stations operating on frequencies between three thousand (3,000)

<sup>1</sup> See also paragraph 34 for street lighting permitted during periods of blackout (Blue) but prohibited during periods of air raid (Red).

<sup>2</sup> In Coastal Dimout Areas, such lights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

<sup>3</sup> Consideration is given to visibility prior to imposing radio silences.

and thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will not be silenced.

b. Radio stations operating on frequencies below three thousand (3,000) and above thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will be ordered silenced when the tactical situation warrants, except as follows:

(1) During periods of blackout and air raid, special broadcast messages on selected frequencies may be made under the specific direction and control of the service command.<sup>2</sup>

(2) Army and Navy stations may operate to a necessary minimum when necessity dictates as determined by the local commander.

(3) Police, fire and other special emergency radio stations may remain in operation upon the following basis:

(a) Each transmission will not exceed thirty (30) seconds.

(b) Transmissions will be at intervals of not less than two (2) minutes.

(c) The normal call letter will be omitted.

(d) The intelligence transmitted will not disclose identity or location of station.

#### SECTION VIII—PRACTICE BLACKOUTS AND PRACTICE AIR RAIDS

44. *Practice blackouts and practice air raids* may be conducted by federal, state and local authorities in such area, at such times, and to such extent as may be authorized by the service command in which the area is located. The service command may excuse from such practice blackouts or practice air raids, for such periods and to such extent as he may determine, any military or naval installation, manufacturing plant or other facility essential to the war effort, provided the said service command has ascertained that such installation, plant, or facility is prepared to and is proficient in blackout, or for such other reasons as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION IX—FALSE BLACKOUTS OR AIR RAIDS

45. *False blackouts or air raids*. No person shall order, utter, publish, sound, or otherwise simulate or cause to be ordered, uttered, published, sounded, or otherwise simulated, any air warning signal unless ordered or authorized to do so by the fighter command or, in the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, as authorized by the service command, or for the testing of air warning equipment on Saturdays between twelve (12) o'clock noon and five (5) minutes following, as authorized by the civilian defense authorities.

#### SECTION X—ILLEGAL USE OF INSIGNIA

46. *Illegal use of insignia*. No person shall wear, exhibit, display, use, manu-

<sup>1</sup>The selected frequencies will be announced by the service command. Persons having radio receivers should keep them tuned to one of the selected frequencies during periods of blackout or air raid. No broadcasts on any frequency are authorized during periods of blackout or air raid except as authorized by the service command on the selected frequencies.

facture, sell, or offer for sale for any purpose, or cause to be worn, exhibited, displayed, used, manufactured, sold, or offered for sale for any purpose, any arm-band, badge, emblem, uniform, pennant, card, or other identification or credential embodying the insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense or prescribed for the aircraft warning service or any simulation or adaptation of such insignia, except in accordance with rules and regulations of the director of civilian defense or the aircraft warning service.

#### SECTION XI—ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

47. Any person who violates any regulation contained herein is subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 97A, United States Code<sup>3</sup> and to immediate exclusion from the Eastern Military Area by the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army. In addition, if two or more persons conspire to violate said section 97A, United States Code, and one or more persons do any act to effect the object of such conspiracy, each of said parties will be subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 88, United States Code<sup>3</sup>. In the case of an alien enemy, such person will, in addition, be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

48. The Third Regional Office of the Office of Civilian Defense and civilian defense authorities within the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, with their consent, are designated as the principal agencies to assist in the enforcement of these regulations.

49. These regulations shall not in any way modify the Dimout Regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed for the Coastal Dimout Area of the Third Service Command.

50. These regulations shall apply to persons in, or performing or permitting acts in the Third Service Command, which embraces the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and shall become effective on February 17, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3352; Filed, March 3, 1943; 9:50 a. m.]

[Air Raid Protection Regulations 1]

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

#### AIR RAID PROTECTION

Governing blackout, the control of lighting and radio, the movement of vehicles and other conveyances, and activities of persons during periods of blackout and air raid, and related matters, within the Fourth Service Command (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida within the Eastern Military Area).

<sup>2</sup>This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each offense.

<sup>3</sup>This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for each offense.

Pursuant to an order of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, dated January 9, 1943, the attached regulations are hereby promulgated, effective February 17, 1943, and all persons entering or remaining in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida within the Eastern Military Area, must comply herewith.

Pursuant to said order, enforcement of these regulations is under the direction and control of the undersigned.

WM. BRYDEN,  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding the Fourth Service  
Command.

JANUARY 27, 1943.

#### SECTION I—DEFINITIONS

1. *Period of blackout*. The period of time beginning with the blackout (Blue) signal, (or the air raid (Red) signal if there has been no preceding blackout (Blue) signal) and continuing during hours of darkness or until the all clear (White) signal. (See also pars. 19, 20 and 21.)

2. *Period of air raid*. The period of time beginning with the air raid (Red) signal and ending with the blackout (Blue) signal, following the air raid (Red) signal. (See also pars. 19 and 20.)

3. *Warning district*. The basic territorial division of an air defense region for the issuance of air warning signals.

4. *Area of blackout or air raid alarm*. The warning district or districts in and for which a period of blackout (Blue) signal or air raid (Red) signal is in effect.

5. *Hours of darkness*. The time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise the following morning between October 1 and April 30, inclusive, and from one hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between May 1 and September 30, inclusive.

6. *Civilian defense authorities*. Officials or bodies of a state or political subdivision thereof or of the District of Columbia authorized by legislation, regulation or order to administer matters pertinent to the subject matter of these regulations.

7. *Service command*. The Commanding General of the Service Command, SOS, in which the affected area is located, or of the Military District of Washington, or his authorized representative.

8. *Director of Civilian Defense*. The Director of Civilian Defense appointed by the President of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, dated May 20, 1941, or any amendment thereof, or his authorized representative.

9. *Persons*. Individuals (including officials and employees of the United States, or of any state or territory, or of any political subdivision thereof), partnerships, associations, corporations (municipal, public or private), or any organized groups of individuals whether incorporated or not.

10. *Persons in control of lighting*. a. With respect to light sources attached to

publicly or privately owned real property of any character, the persons entitled, as owners or tenants, to occupy or enter such property or parts thereof;

b. With respect to light sources attached to road vehicles, boats, railroad trains, street cars,<sup>1</sup> and aircraft, the persons in control of the operation of such conveyances;

c. With respect to light sources not attached to real property or to the conveyances described in the foregoing paragraph b, the persons in possession or entitled to possession thereof;

d. With respect to all light sources, individuals who, by reason of relationship as licensee or guest, may light or extinguish lights; and

e. Employees, agents and representatives of the persons described in the foregoing paragraphs a to d, inclusive, whose duties include the lighting or extinguishing of lights, and all persons having authority to supervise or direct such employees, agents or representatives.

11. *Public way.* Streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, alleys, and other public thoroughfares, but not including sidewalks or other ways for use primarily by pedestrians.

12. *Road vehicle.* Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public way, not operated on rails, including all such devices motivated by mechanical means, or by animal or human power.

13. *Motor vehicle.* Any road vehicle which is self-propelled.

14. *Boat.* Any means of transportation by water.

15. *Railroad train.* Any means of transportation by rail, except street cars.

16. *Street car.* Any vehicle or train of vehicles operating on rails at or above ground level (including elevated trains and subway trains while operating in the open), primarily for the purpose of transporting persons, principally on or over public ways lying within one municipality or metropolitan area as defined by the United States Bureau of Census.

## SECTION II—AIR WARNING SIGNAL SYSTEM<sup>2</sup>

17. *Transmission of signals.* The air warning signals described in paragraphs 18, 19, 20 and 21 shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or the authorization of the fighter command to the district warning center which is operated by civilian defense authorities. The fighter command is responsible only that the district warning center receives the order or authorization for the giving of such signals. Civilian defense authorities are responsible for the transmission of such signals from the district warning center through their alarm warning systems to the public.<sup>3</sup> In the case of practice black-

outs or practice air raids, such air warning signals shall be issued, sounded, or announced only upon the order or authorization of the service command to civilian defense authorities.

18. *Yellow signal.* This is a confidential preliminary caution signal not to be given by audible public alarm. It indicates the possibility of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal shall be transmitted by civilian defense authorities only to such key persons, essential industries, railroads, and places within such warning district as such authorities deem essential to initiate proper steps to insure timely blackout or air raid precautions.

19. *Mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal.* This is an audible warning signal indicating the probability of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal will be a long note (approximately two minutes) at steady pitch of sirens, horns, or whistles. Upon the sounding of this signal, within such warning district, civilian defense forces will mobilize or remain mobilized; if during hours of darkness, lighting will be extinguished or obscured except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive, and pedestrians and traffic may continue or resume movement.

20. *Air raid (Red) signal.* This is an audible public warning signal indicating the proximity of enemy aircraft and the imminence of an air raid in the warning district so warned. This signal (approximately two minutes) will be a series of short blasts of horns or whistles or a warbling or fluctuating sound of varying pitch of a siren. Upon the sounding of this signal, in addition to the actions required by the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal, as contained in paragraph 19 above, within such warning district blackout shall be completed by extinguishing or obscuring all lights, except as permitted by paragraphs 24 to 35, inclusive, and pedestrians, vehicles and other conveyances shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 38 to 42, inclusive.

21. *All clear (White) signal.* This signal is a public signal indicating All Clear in the district so warned. This signal may be transmitted by radio, telephone, police, by turning on street lights which have been extinguished on the Blue signal, or other available means. This signal may also be given by horns, whistles, or sirens, as specified by local civilian defense authorities: *Provided, however,* That such audible signal shall not be the same as the mobilization and blackout (Blue) signal and the air raid (Red) signal, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20 above, and shall not resemble said signals so as to be confused therewith. Where such audible signal is used, as provided above, in a metropolitan area, embodying two or more municipalities, such signal shall be first coordinated by the service command or service commands within which such area is located. When an all clear (White) signal follows a Yellow signal without an intervening mobilization and blackout (Blue) or air raid (Red) signal, it shall not be an audible signal but shall be transmitted

only in the manner provided for the Yellow signal, as in paragraph 18 above.

**NOTE:** Ordinarily, a Yellow Signal shall precede a Blue Signal and a Blue Signal shall precede a Red Signal. However, if sufficient time is not available for these signals to be separated by at least five (5) minutes, the Yellow Signal and/or the Blue Signal may be omitted, so that a Blue Signal may be given without a prior Yellow Signal and a Red Signal may be given without a prior Yellow and/or Blue Signal. A Blue Signal shall follow every Red Signal, after an interval of not less than five (5) minutes and may in turn be followed by a White Signal or by another Red Signal. Upon the sounding of a Blue Signal, pedestrians and vehicles should give consideration to movement to places of safety in anticipation of an air raid (Red) Signal. The same action shall be required upon a Blue Signal whether it precedes or follows a Red Signal, that is, a return to a status of blackout rather than a condition of air raid; this will permit traffic and pedestrians to resume movement but maintains the blackout condition indicating that raiders have passed the area so warned but that a condition of blackout is still required in anticipation of another Red Signal upon the approach of a new wave of raiders or a return of the original raiders. The sequence of signals in such case would be Blue, Red, Blue, Red, Blue. A White Signal may follow a Yellow Signal or a Blue Signal, but will not follow a Red Signal without an intermediate Blue Signal. A White Signal shall not be given within ten (10) minutes of a preceding Blue Signal. The All-Clear (White) Signal will not be given until the probability of attack no longer exists.

## SECTION III—PROHIBITED LIGHTING

22. *Prohibited lighting.* During the period and in the area of blackout occurring during hours of darkness, persons in control of lighting shall cause all lights visible from the outside to be extinguished or blacked-out as promptly as possible, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 37, inclusive.

a. In Coastal Dimout Areas designated as such, the goal or time objective for the completion of all blackout measures shall be five (5) minutes.

b. In all other parts of the Fourth Service Command of the Eastern Military Area, all blackout measures shall be completed as near five (5) minutes as possible but in any event not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.<sup>4</sup>

23. *Unattended lighting.* At all times during hours of darkness, occupants of premises and operators of road vehicles and other conveyances shall not have any unattended lighting, except as permitted in paragraphs 24 to 35. Lighting shall be considered unattended unless a competent individual, who is a

<sup>4</sup>This prohibition applies to lights of every description, electrical, gas, oil, or any other source, including matches, cigarette lighters, etc. It prohibits lights that are blue or any other color except as specifically permitted.

<sup>5</sup>Although fifteen minutes are allowed outside of the Coastal Dimout Area (due to the fact that lighting is not already substantially reduced), five minutes is the ultimate goal to be attained in all areas. It should be recognized that it may not always be possible to give fifteen minutes' warning and in fact a Red signal may at times be required without a prior Blue signal; hence an effort should be made to blackout in as short a period as possible.

<sup>1</sup> See paragraphs 12 to 16, inclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Section II hereof supersedes certain provisions of O. C. D. pamphlet, "Air Raid Warning System."

<sup>3</sup> Local civilian defense authorities should maintain records of the time of beginning and ending of sounding of all audible air warning signals.

member, employee, or guest of the household or business establishment of the occupier, or who is the operator or occupant of a road vehicle or other conveyance, or who, by arrangement with any such individual has undertaken responsibility for said lighting, can blackout as provided in paragraph 22 above.<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION IV—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT AND DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

**24. General.** During the periods and in the areas of blackout or air raid, during hours of darkness, whether attended or not, lighting is permitted as provided in paragraphs 25 to 35, inclusive.

**25. Lights in buildings and residences.** a. In building interiors a small amount of controlled illumination, sufficient to permit reasonable facility of movement without necessitating complete obscuration of doors and windows, is permitted only when the indoor incandescent lamps or lighting units are installed in accordance with the directions contained in subparagraph b below and which:

(1) Are marked "Indoor Blackout—War Department Standard" (See W. D. Specifications—Blackout of Buildings) or

(2) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than fifteen (15);

(b) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on bulb end;

(c) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch;

(d) Color of aperture—orange or orange-red,<sup>2</sup> or

(3) Conform to the following requirements:

(a) Watts—not more than twenty-five (25);

(b) Circuit—230 bulb used on 115 volt circuit;

(c) Bulb coating—opaque except for circular aperture on end of bulb;

(d) Circular aperture—maximum diameter of one (1) inch;

(e) Color of aperture—clear or frosted.

b. All indoor blackout lights, permitted as above, shall be installed in accordance with the following directions:

(1) In any one room, only one unit is permitted to each two hundred square feet of floor area or a fraction thereof.

(2) Units shall be spaced not less than ten feet apart in any direction.

(3) In corridors, one row of units is permitted at a spacing of not less than fifteen feet.

(4) Units shall be placed at least three feet from any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(5) Units shall not be pointed toward any window, exterior door, or other opening.

(6) Units may be installed at any height when openings are covered in the usual manner with drawn window shades, drapes, blinds, or one thickness

of newspaper, or whenever each unit has a shade which screens the unit from outside observation above the horizontal.

(7) Units shall be located above the tops of such openings, when exterior openings are not covered and when units are not otherwise shaded from outside observation above the horizontal.

c. Interior red exit lights are permitted in all public buildings, with the restriction that each exit light shall be so located or shielded as to screen direct light from falling on windows or doors, and that it shall be equipped with one lamp of not more than 15 watts.

**26. Emergency motor vehicles.** Emergency motor vehicles, as defined in paragraph 41, may move during periods stated in paragraph 24 above, using only headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.<sup>3</sup>

**27. Traffic signals and traffic signs.** Traffic signals, traffic signs, fire and police box markers and other illuminated signal devices, complying with War Department Specifications "Traffic Control During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>4</sup>

**28. Street lighting luminaries.** Street lighting luminaries complying with War Department Specification "Street Lighting During Blackouts," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above.<sup>5</sup>

**29. Flashlights, lanterns and flares.** Flashlights, lanterns and flares complying with War Department Specification "Flashlights, Lanterns and Flares," are permitted during periods stated in paragraph 24 above. Pending the availability of specified filters or automatic cut-offs, flashlights not so equipped may be used provided the light is filtered through (a) three thicknesses of newspaper, or (b) one thickness of newspaper and one sheet of red cellophane. Flashlights shall not be pointed above the horizontal. Pending the availability of lanterns complying with the above specification, lanterns equipped with red or orange globes may be used to mark excavations or other dangerous obstructions.

**30. Water navigation lights.** During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the following water navigation lights are permitted:

a. Lights on fixed or floating structures except such as are specified by the United States Navy as not essential to indicate safe channels of navigation.

b. Lights on boats to the extent required by the United States Navy.

**31. Aeronautical lights.** During the periods as stated in paragraph 24, the

following aeronautical lights are permitted:

a. Flood lights and runway approach lights only at those fields and only to the extent necessary to expedite clearing the air of flights.

b. Position lights on aircraft in flight as required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

c. Obstruction lights, except such as are specified by the service command as not essential.

d. Beacon lights as specifically authorized by the service command. (Otherwise beacon lights shall comply with the provisions of paragraph 22.)

**32. Thermal processes.** During the periods specified in paragraph 24, light emitted from industrial processes, such as furnace glow in glass, pottery and cement works, iron foundries, steel mills, and coke works, is permitted: *Provided, however,* That such light shall be shielded, obscured, reduced in intensity or otherwise treated to as great an extent as may be practicable in order to reduce to a minimum the light visible from the outside. Steam or smoke shall be reduced to the minimum.

**33. Railroad lights.** During the periods as specified in paragraph 24 above, all railroad lights on rolling stock and fixed installations are permitted provided they comply with "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department September 3, 1942.

**34. Lighting of military necessity.** All lights of the armed forces necessarily used in active defense measures are permitted during the periods stated in paragraph 24.

**35. Specially authorized lights.** Any lights specifically authorized by the service command are permitted during such period and to such extent as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION V—LIGHTING PERMITTED DURING PERIODS OF BLACKOUT BUT PROHIBITED DURING PERIODS OF AIR RAID

**36. Special permitted lights.** During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red), (1) street lights and traffic signals, (2) lights in military and naval installations and manufacturing plants or other facilities essential to the war effort, and (3) lights in railroad classification yards, are permitted, provided such three classes of lights comply with the following conditions:

a. That such lights comply with dim-out regulations in effect in such area, or, in the absence of such regulations, if they do not contribute materially to sky-glow; and

b. That such lights shall be extinguished or blacked out within one (1) minute from the sounding of the air raid (Red) signal when such signal follows a blackout (Blue) signal.

**37. Lights on road vehicles and other conveyances.** During the period and in the area of blackout (Blue), but not during the period of air raid (Red):

<sup>1</sup> It is to be noted that the provisions of this paragraph, requiring that lighting be attended, apply every night whether or not there is a period of air raid or a period of blackout.

<sup>2</sup> Blue is prohibited for blackout lights.

<sup>3</sup> It is anticipated that the provisions of this paragraph will be superseded when standard blackout lighting equipment meeting War Department Specifications or substitute equipment as approved by proper military authority is available and is provided for all the emergency motor vehicles in any specified city or metropolitan area. In Coastal Dimout Areas, headlights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

<sup>4</sup> See also War Department Specification "Luminiscent Materials."

<sup>5</sup> See also paragraph 34 for street lighting permitted during periods of blackout (Blue) but prohibited during periods of air raid (Red).

<sup>6</sup> In Coastal Dimout Areas, such lights must also comply with Dimout Regulations.

a. All moving motor vehicles are permitted to use headlights (on low or depressed beam) and normal tail lights and license plate lights.

b. Street cars, elevated trains and subway trains operating above ground level are permitted to use normal exterior and interior lights.

c. Road vehicles other than motor vehicles are permitted to use normal lights.

#### SECTION VI—MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES; PEDESTRIANS

**38. General.** During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm:

a. All road vehicles, except emergency vehicles as defined in paragraph 41, shall be immediately stopped (except as provided in paragraphs 39 and 40) and parked so that roadway space shall be left for the passage of traffic, and all lights shall be extinguished. Occupants shall leave said vehicles as soon as parked and shall take shelter, except that occupants of road vehicles carrying property which must be guarded may remain in said parked vehicles.

b. Street cars shall be stopped at loading points or other safe and convenient locations, and passengers shall be discharged and take shelter. All exterior and interior lights shall be extinguished.

c. Ridden or herded animals shall clear the public way for the passage of traffic.

d. Boats shall comply with regulations issued by the United States Navy.

e. Movement of railroad trains and personnel shall be in accordance with the provisions of "Rules and Regulations for Railroads During Blackout or Air Raid Alarms within the Eastern Defense Command," approved by the War Department, September 3, 1942.

**39. Bridges and tunnels.** During the period and in the area of air raid (Red) alarm, road vehicles, other than emergency vehicles, and street cars shall not enter bridges, viaducts, or tunnels and, if already there, shall proceed to the end or exit thereof and as far beyond as necessary to park in accordance with the preceding paragraph 38a.

**40. Vehicles transporting dangerous materials.** Vehicles transporting explosives, gasoline, or other dangerous combustibles shall, upon the signal for an air raid (Red), proceed forthwith, where possible, to a place more than one hundred (100) feet from the nearest habitation or business premises and there park as provided in paragraph 38 a. Vehicles so proceeding may use headlights (low or depressed beam), normal tail lights, and license plate lights.

**41. Emergency vehicles.** The term "Emergency Vehicles" shall mean the following road vehicles:

a. Vehicles of, or acting under orders of, or traveling with the express permission of, the armed forces of the United States and her allies;

b. Vehicles of fire departments and governmental police agencies;

c. Ambulances and official rescue cars and other vehicles converted to such use in emergency service;

d. Public utility repair vehicles operating in emergency service;

e. Vehicles in emergency service identified by insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense. In exceptional cases vehicles without such identifying insignia will be permitted to move as emergency vehicles provided the appropriate civilian defense authorities are satisfied that the use of such vehicles is necessary in the performance of emergency duties.

**42. Pedestrians.** Upon the signal for an air raid (Red), all persons shall immediately take shelter in the nearest building in which they are legally permitted to enter or in the designated shelter area most convenient to them, except those required for the performance of their official duties as follows:

a. Uniformed members of the armed forces of the United States and her allies, and of the State Guards.

b. Members of fire departments and governmental police agencies.

c. Persons as authorized by civilian defense authorities who wear arm-bands or carry identification cards with insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense, or persons wearing arm-bands authorized for the Aircraft Warning Service; provided all such persons are required to move in the performance of their emergency duties.

#### SECTION VII—RADIO

**43. Radio stations** will be silenced at such time and for such periods as may be ordered by fighter command<sup>1</sup> as follows:

a. Radio stations operating on frequencies between three thousand (3,000) and thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will not be silenced.

b. Radio stations operating on frequencies below three thousand (3,000) and above thirty thousand (30,000) kilocycles will be ordered silenced when the tactical situation warrants, except as follows:

(1) During periods of blackout and air raid, special broadcast messages on selected frequencies may be made under the specific direction and control of the service command.<sup>2</sup>

(2) Army and Navy stations may operate to a necessary minimum when necessity dictates as determined by the local commander.

(3) Police, fire and other special emergency radio stations may remain in operation upon the following basis:

(a) Each transmission will not exceed thirty (30) seconds.

(b) Transmissions will be at intervals of not less than two (2) minutes.

(c) The normal call letter will be omitted.

(d) The intelligence transmitted will not disclose identity or location of station.

<sup>1</sup> Consideration is given to visibility prior to imposing radio silences.

<sup>2</sup> The selected frequencies will be announced by the service command. Persons having radio receivers should keep them tuned to one of the selected frequencies during periods of blackout or air raid. No broadcasts on any frequency are authorized during periods of blackout or air raid except as authorized by the service command on the selected frequencies.

#### SECTION VIII—PRACTICE BLACKOUTS AND PRACTICE AIR RAIDS

**44. Practice blackouts and practice air raids** may be conducted by federal, state and local authorities in such area, at such times, and to such extent as may be authorized by the service command in which the area is located. The service command may excuse from such practice blackouts or practice air raids, for such periods and to such extent as he may determine, any military or naval installation, manufacturing plant or other facility essential to the war effort, provided the said service command has ascertained that such installation, plant, or facility is prepared to and is proficient in blackout, or for such other reasons as he may deem appropriate.

#### SECTION IX.—FALSE BLACKOUTS OR AIR RAIDS

**45. False blackouts or air raids.** No person shall order, utter, publish, sound, or otherwise simulate or cause to be ordered, uttered, published, sounded, or otherwise simulated, any air warning signal unless ordered or authorized to do so by the fighter command or, in the case of practice blackouts or practice air raids, as authorized by the service command, or for the testing of air warning equipment on Saturdays between twelve (12) o'clock noon and five (5) minutes following, as authorized by the civilian defense authorities.

#### SECTION X—ILLEGAL USE OF INSIGNIA

**46. Illegal use of insignia.** No person shall wear, exhibit, display, use, manufacture, sell, or offer for sale for any purpose, or cause to be worn, exhibited, displayed, used, manufactured, sold, or offered for sale for any purpose, any arm-band, badge, emblem, uniform, pennant, cards, or other identification or credential embodying the insignia prescribed by the director of civilian defense or prescribed for the aircraft warning service, or any simulation or adaptation of such insignia, except in accordance with rules and regulations of the director of civilian defense or the aircraft warning service.

#### SECTION XI—ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

**47. Any person** who violates any regulation contained herein is subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 97A, United States Code,<sup>3</sup> and to immediate exclusion from the Eastern Military Area by the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army. In addition, if two or more persons conspire to violate said section 97A, United States Code, and one or more persons do any act to effect the object of such conspiracy, each of said parties will be subject to the penalties provided by Title 18, section 88, United States Code.<sup>4</sup> In the case of an alien enemy, such per-

<sup>3</sup> This section provides penalty of a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each offense.

<sup>4</sup> This section provides a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for each offense.

son will, in addition, be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

48. The Fourth Regional Office of the Office of Civilian Defense and civilian defense authorities within the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida within the Eastern Military Area, with their consent, are designated as the principal agencies to assist in the enforcement of these regulations.

49. These regulations shall not in any way modify the Dimout Regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed for the Coastal Dimout Area of the Fourth Service Command.

50. These regulations shall apply to persons in, or performing or permitting acts in the Fourth Service Command, which embraces the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida within the Eastern Military Area, and shall become effective on February 17, 1943.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3353; Filed, March 3, 1943; 9:49 a. m.]

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

##### Bituminous Coal Division.

[Docket No. A-1870]

##### DISTRICT BOARD 1

##### ORDER GRANTING TEMPORARY RELIEF AND NOTICE OF AND ORDER FOR HEARING

In the matter of District Board No. 1 requesting permission to mix coals of certain mines in District No. 1.

An original petition, pursuant to section 4 II (d) of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, having been duly filed with this Division by the above-named party requesting permission to mix coals of certain mines in District No. 1; and

It appearing that no final determination should be made at this time with respect to the relief requested in the original petition filed herein; and

It appearing that a reasonable showing of necessity has been made for the granting of temporary relief in the manner hereinafter set forth; and

No petitions of intervention having been filed with the Division in the above-entitled matter; and

The following action being deemed necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of the Act;

*It is ordered.* That pending final disposition of the above-entitled matter temporary relief be and the same hereby is granted as follows: Commencing forthwith the Schedule of Effective Minimum Prices for District No. 1 for All Shipments Except Truck is supplemented to include the matter appearing in "Supplement R" annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

*It is further ordered.* That a hearing in the above-entitled matter under the applicable provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 and the rules of the Division be held on March 16, 1943, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

at a hearing room of the Bituminous Coal Division, Washington, D. C. On such day the Chief of the Records Section will advise as to the room where such hearing will be held.

*It is further ordered.* That Travis Williams or any officer or officers of the Division duly designated for that purpose shall preside at the hearing in such matter. The officers so designated to preside at such hearing are hereby authorized to conduct said hearing, to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take evidence, to continue said hearing from time to time, and to prepare and submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions and the recommendation of an appropriate order in the premises, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith authorized by law.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to all parties herein and to persons or entities having an interest in this proceeding and eligible to become a party herein. Any person desiring to be admitted as a party to this proceeding may file a petition of intervention in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bituminous Coal Division for proceedings instituted pursuant to section 4 II (d) of the Act, setting forth the facts on the basis of which the relief in the original petition is supported or opposed or on the basis of which other relief is sought. Such petitions of intervention shall be filed with the Bituminous Coal Division on or before March 10, 1943.

All persons are hereby notified that the hearing in the above-entitled matter and any orders entered therein may concern, in addition to the matters specifically alleged in the petition, other matters necessarily incidental and related thereto, which may be raised by amendment to the petition, petitions of intervention, or otherwise, or which may be necessary corollaries to the relief, if any, granted on the basis of this petition.

The matter concerned herewith is in regard to the petition of District Board No. 1 requesting that the Schwab Coal Co. be permitted to mix the coals produced at its Schwab Mine, Mine Index No. 2010, with those produced by Somerville Coal Co. at its Flannigan No. 1 Mine, Mine Index No. 2081, and to ship such mixture from Patton, Pennsylvania, via the New York Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad; and further requesting that John H. Matthews be permitted to purchase and to mix the coal produced by J. W. Larson at his Larson's Mine, Mine Index No. 1654, with those produced by the said Matthews at his Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mines, Mine Index Nos. 685, 3204 and 2886, respectively, and to ship such mixture from Grampian, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dated: March 1, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3333; Filed, March 2, 1943; 1:16 p. m.]

[Docket No. B-259]

##### H. L. WYATT AND BILL KEYS

##### ORDER DIRECTING CODE MEMBER TO CEASE AND DESIST

In the matter of H. L. Wyatt and Bill Keys, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name and style of H. L. Wyatt and Bill Keys, code members.

Upon the basis of the findings of fact and conclusions of law set forth in the opinion of the Director, filed simultaneously herewith, wherein it appears that code members wilfully violated the Order of the Director in General Docket No. 19, dated October 9, 1940, and pursuant to sections 4 II (j) and 5 (b) and other provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937;

*It is ordered.* That H. L. Wyatt and Bill Keys, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name and style of H. L. Wyatt and Bill Keys, code members, operating the Wyatt and Keys Mine, designated as Mine Index No. 2020 in District 8, Cumberland County, Tennessee, their agents, representatives, employees, successors, or assigns, and any persons acting or claiming to act for or on their behalf, cease and desist from violating the Order of the Director in General Docket No. 19, dated October 9, 1940, or from otherwise violating the provisions of the Act, the Code and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that upon failure or refusal to comply with this Order, the Division may apply to a Circuit Court of Appeals for the enforcement thereof, or take other appropriate action as authorized by the Act.

Dated: March 1, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3334; Filed, March 2, 1943; 1:16 p. m.]

[Docket No. B-310]

##### SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS COAL CORPORATION

##### ORDER GRANTING AMENDED APPLICATION, ETC.

Order granting amended application filed pursuant to § 301.132 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, terminating code membership, providing for payment of tax for restoration of code membership and to cease and desist upon restoration.

A complaint dated August 5, 1942, pursuant to the provisions of sections 4 II (j) and 5 (b) of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (the "Act"), having been duly filed on August 7, 1942, by the Bituminous Coal Producers Board for District No. 10, a district board (the "Complainant"), with the Bituminous Coal Division (the "Division") alleging that the Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation, a code member (the "Code Member"), whose address is 1317 Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, wilfully violated the provisions of the Act, the Bituminous Coal Code (the "Code") and orders, rules and regula-

tions promulgated thereunder, as more fully set forth in the complaint; and

The complaint herein, dated August 5, 1942, having been duly served on the Code Member on August 15, 1942; and

An application of the Code Member for the disposition of this proceeding without formal hearing, dated August 24, 1942, having been duly filed with the Division on August 26, 1942, and having been denied on September 2, 1942; and

An amended application of the Code Member for the disposition of this proceeding without formal hearing dated September 22, 1942, and a verified statement dated October 13, 1942 in clarification of said amended application having been duly filed with the Division as of November 12, 1942; and

Notice of the filing of said amended application, dated November 21, 1942, having been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 24, 1942, pursuant to said § 301.132, and a conformed copy thereof having been duly mailed to the Complainant herein; and

Said notice of filing having provided that interested parties desiring to do so might, within fifteen (15) days from the date of said notice, file recommendations or requests for informal conferences with respect to said amended application, and it appearing that no such recommendations or requests have been filed with the Division within said 15-day period; and

It appearing from said amended application that the Code Member admits that it wilfully violated the Act, the Code, and regulations thereunder and consents to the entry of orders therein as follows:

(1) Wilfully violated section 4 Part II (e) of the Act and Part II (e) of the Code by selling on April 1, 1939, and loading and delivering during the period October 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, both dates inclusive, 2,556.2 net tons of 1½" washed screenings coal produced by it at its Streamline Mine, located in District No. 10, to the National Lead Company of Carondolet, Missouri, at less than the minimum price established therefor by the Division, upon the basis of which violations the Code Member consents to the entry of a cease and desist order;

(2) Wilfully violated section 4 Part II (e) of the Act and Part II (e) of the Code by selling on April 1, 1939 and loading and delivering during the period from January 1, 1941 to and including February 5, 1941, 1,519 net tons of 1½" washed screenings coal produced by it at its Streamline Mine, located in District No. 10, to the National Lead Company, Carondolet, Missouri, at less than the minimum price established therefor by the Division, upon the basis of which the Code Member consents to an order of revocation of its Code Membership, and agrees to the payment of \$829.37 to the United States within fifteen (15) days after the entry of said order of revocation, as a condition precedent to the restoration of said Code Membership; and

It further appearing in said amended application that the Code Member represents that it has not to the best of its

knowledge committed any violations of the Act, the Code, or regulations thereunder, other than those violations admitted and more particularly described in said amended application;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in the Division by section 4 II (j) of the Act, authorizing it to adjust complaints of violations and to compose the differences of the parties thereto and upon the amended application of the Code Member, dated September 22, 1942, for disposition without formal hearing of the charges contained in the complaint herein which was filed with the Division as of November 12, 1942, pursuant to said § 301.132 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, and upon evidence in the possession of the Division, it is hereby found that:

A. Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation is a corporation organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Indiana, with its principal place of business at 1317 Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, and is qualified to do business in the State of Illinois, and is engaged in the business of mining and producing bituminous coal;

B. Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation filed with the Division on June 21, 1937, its Code Acceptance dated June 14, 1937. Said Code Acceptance became effective as of June 21, 1937, and Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation is now a Code Member in District No. 10 operating the Streamline Mine, Mine Index No. 165, located in Perry County, Illinois, in District No. 10;

C. Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation wilfully violated the Act, the Code, and rules and regulations, as follows:

(1) Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation wilfully violated section 4 Part II (e) of the Act and Part II (e) of the Code by selling on April 1, 1939, and loading and delivering during the period October 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, both dates inclusive, 2,556.2 net tons of 1½" washed screenings coal produced at its Streamline Mine located in District No. 10, to the National Lead Company, Carondolet, Missouri, at less than the applicable minimum price of \$1.40 per net ton established therefor by the Division;

(2) Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation wilfully violated section 4 Part II (e) of the Act and Part II (e) of the Code by selling on April 1, 1939, and loading and delivering during the period from January 1, 1941 to and including February 5, 1941, 1,519 net tons of 1½" washed screenings coal produced at its Streamline Mine located in District No. 10, to the National Lead Company, Carondolet, Missouri, at less than the applicable minimum price of \$1.40 per net ton established therefor by the Division;

D. The amount of tax imposed by section 5 (b) of the Act, with respect to the coal described in paragraph C (2) hereof amounting to 1,519 net tons, and required to be paid as a condition precedent to restoration of membership of Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation in the Code, is \$829.37, which amount is 39 per cent of the aggregate of the effective minimum

prices of such coal f. o. b. the said Streamline Mine.

Now, therefore, on the basis of the above findings and the said admissions and the consent filed by Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation, pursuant to § 301.132 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

*It is ordered*, That the aforesaid amended application of Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation be and the same hereby is granted; and

*It is further ordered*, That, pursuant to section 5 (b) of the Act, the membership of Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation in the Code be and the same hereby is revoked and cancelled, said revocation and cancellation to become effective fifteen (15) days from the date hereof; and

*It is further ordered*, That prior to restoration of Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation to membership in the Code, there shall be paid to the United States a tax in the amount of \$829.37 as provided in section 5 (c) of the Act; and

*It is further ordered*, That Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation, its representatives, servants, agents, officers, employees, attorneys, receivers, and successors or assigns, and all persons acting or claiming to act on its behalf, or in its interest, cease and desist, and they hereby are permanently enjoined and restrained from violating the Act, the Code, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, and that the provisions hereof shall continue in full force and effect in respect to Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation, its representatives, servants, agents, officers, employees, attorneys, receivers, and successors or assigns, and all persons acting or claiming to act on its behalf or in its interest upon any restoration of Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation to membership in the Code pursuant to section 5 (c) of the Act.

*It is further ordered*, That the Division, upon any failure to comply with this order, may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States having jurisdiction for the enforcement thereof, or take other appropriate action.

Dated: February 27, 1943.

[SEAL]

DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3335: Filed, March 2, 1943;  
1:17 p. m.]

[Docket No. A-1744]

DISTRICT BOARD 11

ORDER POSTPONING HEARING

In the matter of the petition of District Board No. 11 for the establishment of price classifications and minimum prices for slurry produced at Mine Index Nos. 63, 101, 108 and 112 in District No. 11.

A hearing in the above-entitled matter having been heretofore scheduled to be held on March 8, 1943, and it appearing appropriate that the said hearing should be postponed;

*Now, therefore, It is ordered*, That the hearing in the above-entitled matter

heretofore scheduled to be held on March 8, 1943, be and it hereby is postponed until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of April 5, 1943, at the place and before the officers heretofore designated.

Dated: February 27, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3336; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
1:17 p. m.]

[Docket No. B-358]

**REED COAL MINING COMPANY  
ORDER POSTPONING HEARING**

The above entitled matter having been heretofore scheduled for hearing on March 15, 1943, at 10:00 a. m. at a hearing room of the Bituminous Coal Division, at the Community Room, City Hall, Altoona, Pennsylvania, pursuant to an Order issued in the above-entitled matter on February 6, 1943; and

The Director deeming it advisable that said hearing should be postponed:

*Now, therefore, it is ordered.* That the said hearing in the above-entitled matter be, and the same hereby is, postponed from March 15, 1943, at 10:00 a. m., to a time and place to be hereafter designated by an appropriate order.

Dated: March 2, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3358; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
10:39 a. m.]

**FARMERS ELEVATOR SERVICE CO.**

**ORDER SUPPLEMENTING ORDER**

In the matter of the registration of the Farmers Elevator Service Company, Ralston, Iowa, as a bona fide and legitimate farmers' cooperative organization.

The above-named registrant having certified to the Division that the farmers' cooperative organization listed below is a member of registrant and a bona fide and legitimate farmers' cooperative organization:

*It is ordered.* That the list attached to the order herein dated September 5, 1941, as amended, be, and it is hereby further amended to include therein the name of the farmers' cooperative organization listed below:

Name: *Address*  
Union Produce Company---- Ossian, Iowa.

Dated: March 2, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3359; Filed March 3, 1943;  
10:39 a. m.]

**MINERS' COAL DISTRIBUTING CO., ET AL.  
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION**

An application for registration as a distributor has been filed by each of the following and is under consideration by the Director:

Name and Address	Date application filed
Morris Golin, D/B/A Miners' Coal Distributing Co., 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.	Feb. 19, 1940
Plattsburgh Coal Co., Inc., Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1943
Roslyn Fuel Co., (Thos. H. Settle) Bluefield, W. Va.	Feb. 12, 1943

Any district board, code member, distributor, the Consumers' Counsel, or any other interested person, who has pertinent information concerning the eligibility of any of the above-named applicants for registration as distributors under the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act and the rules and regulations for the registration of distributors, is invited to furnish such information to the Division on or before March 29, 1943. This information should be mailed or presented to the Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Dated: March 2, 1943.

[SEAL] DAN H. WHEELER,  
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3360; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
10:39 a. m.]

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**

**Division of Public Contracts.**

**SEAMLESS HOISIERY INDUSTRY**

**NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW CAUSE**

In the matter of the determination of the prevailing minimum wage in the Seamless Hosiery Industry.

Whereas the prevailing minimum wage determination for the Seamless Hosiery Industry, issued by the Secretary of Labor on July 28, 1937, pursuant to the provisions of section 1 (b) of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. Supp. III, 35), otherwise known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, as amended March 12, 1942, provides that the minimum wage for employees engaged in the performance of contracts with agencies of the United States Government, subject to the provisions of that Act, for the manufacture and furnishing of seamless hosiery, shall be 36 cents an hour or \$14.40 for a week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece-work basis, provided that learners and handicapped workers may be employed in accordance with the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; and

Whereas the minimum wage required to be paid by seamless hosiery manufacturers subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 became 40 cents an hour on February 15, 1943, pursuant to the Wage Order of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division for the Seamless Hosiery Industry; and

Whereas it appears that substantially all employees subject to the Seamless Hosiery Wage Determination of the Secretary are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, as that term is defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and that the Wage Order of the Administrator has, therefore, the effect of establishing 40 cents an hour as the prevailing minimum wage in the Handkerchief Industry; and

that term is defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and that the Wage Order of the Administrator has, therefore, the effect of establishing 40 cents an hour as the prevailing minimum wage in the Seamless Hosiery Industry.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested parties of the opportunity to show cause on or before March 23, 1943, why the Seamless Hosiery Wage Determination of the Secretary should not be amended by increasing the prevailing minimum wage from 36 cents an hour to 40 cents an hour.

All objections, protests, or any statements in opposition to or in support of the proposed amendments should be addressed to the Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and should be filed with the Administrator not later than March 23, 1943.

Dated: March 2, 1943.

L. METCALFE WALLING,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3354; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
10:08 a. m.]

**HANDKERCHIEF INDUSTRY**

**NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW CAUSE**

In the matter of the determination of the prevailing minimum wage in the Handkerchief Industry.

Whereas the Secretary of Labor on January 10, 1938, pursuant to the provisions of section 1 (b) of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. Supp. III, 35), otherwise known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, determined the prevailing minimum wage for employees engaged in the performance of contracts with agencies of the United States Government, subject to the provisions of that Act, for the manufacture or supply of handkerchiefs to be 35 cents an hour or \$14 for a week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece-work basis; and

Whereas the minimum wage required to be paid by manufacturers of handkerchiefs subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 became 40 cents an hour on February 15, 1943, pursuant to the Wage Order of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division for the Handkerchief Industry; and

Whereas it appears that substantially all employees subject to the Handkerchief Wage Determination of the Secretary are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, as that term is defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and that the Wage Order of the Administrator has, therefore, the effect of establishing 40 cents an hour as the prevailing minimum wage in the Handkerchief Industry; and

Whereas it appears desirable for the purpose of coordinating the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Public Contracts Act (1) to amend the Handkerchief Wage Determination of the Secretary to provide that learners may be employed at subminimum rates in accordance with the pres-

ent applicable regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division (Reg. Title 29, chapter V, Part 522), and (2) to clarify the Handkerchief Wage Determination of the Secretary by adopting the following definition of the Handkerchief Industry contained in the aforementioned Wage Order of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division:

The manufacture of men's, women's, and children's handkerchiefs, plain or ornamented, from any material.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested parties of the opportunity to show cause on or before March 23, 1943, why the Handkerchief Wage Determination of the Secretary should not be amended by

(1) Increasing the prevailing minimum wage from 35 cents an hour to 40 cents an hour.

(2) Providing that learners may be employed at subminimum rates in accordance with the present applicable regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, and

(3) Adopting the definition of the Handkerchief Industry contained in the Wage Order of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

All objections, protests, or any statements in opposition to or in support of the proposed amendments should be addressed to the Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and should be filed with the Administrator not later than March 23, 1943.

Dated: March 2, 1943.

L. METCALFE WALLING,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3355; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
10:08 a. m.]

#### OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[Order 11 Under MPR 126]

##### BUDD WHEEL COMPANY

##### ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART

Order No. 11 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended—Machinery and Parts and Machinery Services—Docket No. 3136-183.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to and under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Order No. 9260, § 1390.25 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended, and Procedural Regulation No. 6, *It is hereby ordered:*

(a) The Budd Wheel Company of Detroit, Michigan is hereby authorized to sell to the United States or any agency thereof, or to any dealer, the following nuts to meet service requirements only, at prices not in excess of the maximum prices set forth below:

##### Cap nuts for a Budd type wheel

Part No.	Price
10708-9 (Plated)	
43808-9 (Painted)	Inner nut..... \$ .12
37891-2 (Plated)	Outer nut..... .07
43811-2 (Painted)	
37888-9 (Plated)	Front nut..... .07
43803-4 (Painted)	

(b) To the extent that the application for adjustment filed by the Budd Wheel Company has not been granted by this order, the application is denied.

(c) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective March 3, 1943.

(Pub. Laws. 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3328; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:09 p. m.]

[Order 179 Under § 1499.158 of MPR 188]

EMANUEL SCHRECK

##### APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 179 under § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation 188—Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Building Materials and Consumers' Goods Other Than Apparel. Approval of maximum prices for sales by Emanuel Schreck of five new styles of umbrellas.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250, *It is ordered:*

(a) Emanuel Schreck, 16 West 46th Street, New York, New York, is authorized to sell and deliver the following umbrellas manufactured by him at prices, f. o. b. New York, New York, no higher than those set forth below:

	Each
Style #1 10-Rib Umbrella.....	\$1.375
Style #3 10-Rib Umbrella.....	1.75
Style #4 10-Rib Umbrella.....	2.85
Style #5 16-Rib Umbrella.....	3.25
Style #7 10-Rib Umbrella.....	2.39

(b) This Order No. 179 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(c) This Order No. 179 to Maximum Price Regulation 188 shall become effective March 3, 1943.

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3329; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:11 p. m.]

[Order 180 Under MPR 188]

ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA

##### APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 180 Under § 1499.156 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188—Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Building Materials and Consumers' Goods Other Than Apparel. Approval of maximum prices for sales by Electric Corporation of America, 222 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, of a new toy.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed

with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250, *It is ordered:*

(a) Electric Corporation of America, 222 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, is authorized to sell and deliver its new game, designated in its application of January 13, 1943, as "Air-Craft Carrier", at prices, f. o. b. Chicago, Illinois, no higher than those set forth below:

	Per unit.
To jobbers.....	22½¢
To chain stores.....	25¢

(b) This Order No. 180 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(c) This Order No. 180 shall become effective on the 3d day of March 1943.

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3330; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:09 p. m.]

[Order 181 Under MPR 188]

JEWETT ASSOCIATES

##### APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 181 under § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188—Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Building Materials and Consumers' Goods Other Than Apparel. Maximum prices for sales of a new shopping cart.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Order No. 9250, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, and § 1499.3 (c) of General Maximum Price Regulation, *It is ordered:*

(a) This Order No. 181 sets maximum prices for sales of a new shopping cart designated as "Shopinette" manufactured by Jewett Associates, 18 Letchworth Street, Buffalo, New York. This order applies to all sales of the shopping cart in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. As to sales at wholesale and retail, the country is divided into two zones, western and eastern. The western zone includes Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and the following counties in Texas: El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Jefferson Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell, Pecos, and Reeves. The rest of the country is in the eastern zone.

(1) For sales by the manufacturer to jobbers, the maximum price is \$1.89. For sales by the manufacturer to retailers, the maximum price is \$2.07. These prices are f. o. b. factory.

(2) For sales at wholesale by persons other than Jewett Associates the maximum prices are:

In the eastern zone.....	\$2.36
In the western zone.....	2.51

The wholesale prices are f. o. b. seller's city.

(3) For sales at retail the maximum prices are:

In the eastern zone-----	\$3.45
In the western zone-----	3.60

(b) To every shopping cart to be shipped to a purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall attach a tag or label which plainly states the retail ceiling price for sales in the zone to which the cart is to be shipped. For example, if the cart is to be shipped to a jobber in the eastern zone, the tag or label should state "Retail Ceiling Price \$3.45."

(c) The manufacturer shall notify every person who buys from it of the maximum price set by this Order No. 181 for resales by the purchaser. This notice shall be given at or prior to the first invoice to each purchaser and may be given in any convenient form. For example, the following statement on an invoice to a jobber in the eastern zone would be sufficient: "Your ceiling price, as set by an OPA order, is \$2.35 f. o. b. your city."

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in § 1499.20 of the General Maximum Price Regulation shall apply to terms used herein.

(e) This Order No. 181 shall become effective March 3, 1943.

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3331; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:09 p. m.]

[Order 182 Under MPR 188<sup>1</sup>]

NELSON CEMENT STONE CO., INC.

#### APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICE

Order No. 182 under § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188<sup>1</sup>—Manufacturer's Maximum Prices for Specified Building Materials and Consumers' Goods Other Than Apparel. Maximum prices for sales of a new fireplace grate manufactured by Nelson Cement Stone Co., Inc.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 5872, 7967, 8943, 8948, 10155; 8 F.R. 537, 1815, 1980.

filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250, *It is ordered:*

(a) This Order No. 182 sets temporary maximum prices for sales of a new fireplace grate manufactured by Nelson Cement Stone Co., Inc., 25 Hayward Street, East Braintree, Massachusetts. It applies only to the grate which has been described in an application submitted by the manufacturer to the Office of Price Administration. The order is temporary. No sales or deliveries may be made under its authority after April 1, 1943.

Listed below are the maximum prices for sales by the manufacturer, wholesalers, and retailers. The prices listed may be charged only if the manufacturer attaches to the grate the written warranty described in paragraph (b). If the manufacturer does not make the warranty, the maximum prices for sales by the manufacturer, wholesalers, and retailers, shall be computed by deducting 15% from the prices listed below.

(1) For sales by the manufacturer to jobbers, the maximum price is \$4.50, f. o. b. factory.

(2) For sales at wholesale by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum price is \$6.00, f. o. b. the seller's city.

(3) For sales at retail, the maximum price is \$9.00.

(b) The maximum prices set forth in paragraph (a) can be charged only if the manufacturer sells the grate with a written warranty in the following form:

"Nelson Cement Stone Co., Inc., 25 Hayward Street, East Braintree, Massachusetts, the manufacturer of this grate, warrants to the retailer and to any person buying from him that it is fit for burning coal or wood in a fireplace." If the manufacturer desires to do so, he may add: "This warranty, however, does not protect against rough handling by the consumer."

The warranty shall be attached to the grate by the manufacturer and shall not be detached until after the grate has been delivered to the consumer.

(c) Before delivery of a fireplace grate to any purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall attach a tag or label which plainly states the retail ceiling price of the grate. For example, a statement in

the following form would be sufficient: "Retail Ceiling Price \$9.00." The tag or label shall not be detached until the grate has been delivered to the consumer.

(d) At or before the time of first delivery after the effective date of this order, the manufacturer shall notify in writing every person who buys from him of the maximum price set by this Order No. 182 for resales by the purchaser. This written notice may be given in any convenient manner; for example, it may be shown or attached to the invoice, or packed with the merchandise.

(e) This Order No. 182 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in § 1499.20 of the General Maximum Price Regulation shall apply to terms used herein.

(g) This Order No. 182 shall become effective on the 3d day of March 1943, and shall terminate on the 1st day of April 1943.

Issued this 2d day of March 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3332; Filed, March 2, 1943;  
12:10 p. m.]

#### WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

##### PROJECT AT CHICAGO, ILL.

##### AMENDMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ORDER

Preference Rating Order P-55, Serial No. 7071-000090-378. Name of builder: Karban Development Company; Address: 706 W. 95th Street, Chicago, Illinois; Project: Chicago, Illinois.

The revocation issued January 2, 1943, of the above serially numbered preference rating order is hereby cancelled; the ratings assigned by said preference rating order are hereby restored; and said preference rating orders shall have full force and effect, as hereinafter amended.

The above serially numbered preference rating order is hereby amended to expire March 15, 1943.

Issued March 3, 1943.

CURTIS E. CALDER,  
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 43-3367; Filed, March 3, 1943;  
11:33 a. m.]

